

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1929 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 113

ATLANTIC EDITION **

FIVE CENTS A COPY

OIL MEN TRYING TO DEVISE PLAN TO CURB OUTPUT

Antitrust Laws Hinder Organization of Industry to Limit Production

STATE RESTRICTION IS ALTERNATE HOPE

Control Now in Force in Four Major Fields, but Is Difficult Over Wide Areas

What price oil? Leaders in the petroleum industry in the West are seeking to begin this question with efforts toward conservation instead of competition. The significance of this movement is discussed in a series of three articles, of which the following is the first.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—With schemes to curb the production of crude oil in the Western Hemisphere literally "hanging in the legal balance," the attention of leaders in the industry here is focused upon the efforts of individual states to restrict their petroleum output.

Statistics just compiled show that the voluntary action of companies in several of the leading producing states has resulted in placing approximately 24 per cent of the oil output of the country under restrictive control.

In order to bring the entire country under a uniform production control—which oil men declare is necessary in order to prevent waste and overproduction—two courses appear open at present.

The first is to proceed with the agreement to limit all production in the Western Hemisphere, despite the possibility that this may constitute a violation of the anti-trust laws. The second is to attempt to extend the scope of individual state control of the producing areas.

When the American Petroleum Institute a few weeks ago drew up an agreement among leading producers to keep this year's production of petroleum down to the 1928 level, they expected full sanction of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, as it had previously given enthusiastic

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Bulgaria Rejects Jugoslav Proposal

Opposes Sale of Any Land in Serbia Because of Effect on Boundary Dispute

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The Bulgar-Jugoslav negotiations over the Pirot agreement have left two important questions unsettled. Jugoslav delegates recommended that private estates lying on both sides of the border should be abolished to avoid frontier disputes. The Jugoslav Government also proposed establishment of a frontier zone of 10 kilometers wide to which entry should be forbidden to all except inhabitants so as to hinder raiders. Bulgaria, it is charged here, rejected both proposals.

The Belgrade press regretfully declares that the only real agreement between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria must be one which will make impossible all future comity. The newspaper *Vreme* says the Jugoslavs must wait patiently until Bulgarians see that in their own interests this question must be settled.

Bulgarians oppose the sale of Jugoslav property in Serbia because they do not accept the present boundary as permanent and do not want to remove the border question from the attention of the world.

You Are Invited to Visit

The
Bazaars
of Bagdad

Tomorrow
on the
EDITORIAL PAGE

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1929	
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11	10
Sporting News—Pages 8 and 9	10
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15	10
FEATURES	10
News of Freemasonry	6
Radio Playhouse	10
The Home Forum	11
Spiritual-Mindedness	11
Fashions and Dreamaking	12-13
Book Reviews and Literary Notes	13
Daily Features	18
Editorials	20

Seeking to Develop Lawful Scheme to Conserve American Oil



Members of the American Petroleum Institute, representing the leading oil interests of the United States, meeting in Washington with the Federal Oil Conservation Board.

Front Row, Left to Right (Members of the Board)—E. S. Rochester, Secretary; James W. Good, Secretary of War; Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and George Otis Smith, Head of Geological Survey.

YOUTH LIFTING BARRIERS SET BY NATIONALISM

Ideal of World at Peace Opposes Theory That War Is Inevitable

Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge—is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration. To aid in fostering a clearer perception of the question, *The Christian Science Monitor* is printing 26 articles on "The Youth of Today," written by one well qualified for the task. This is the ninth article of the series.

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

For youth, racial and national animosities are a phase of the past. A new international viewpoint is being developed among the citizens of tomorrow. Since the war the horizon of youth has widened. The soldier lads of many nations returned from the trenches with a different outlook on world affairs.

They had fraternized with the wartime generation of the world's youth. They had been impressed with the essential oneness of humanity. Having returned to their respective countries these young people continued to regard the world in the terms of an enlarged neighborhood.

Everywhere international youth organizations sprang into existence.

There was a ready, and in some instances, an eager crossing and re-crossing of national borders. A hope, inspired in part by what they had been told about the moral aims of war, encouraged these young people to believe that the total abolition of war could be accomplished, provided national bigotries could be thrown into the discard. This, they proceeded to do.

300,000 Join Federation

The World's Student Christian Federation, with its 300,000 members, and its branch organizations in 3113 institutions of higher learning, proclaimed with a renewed emphasis the ideal of a world at peace with itself.

The International Student Service emerged out of the common need among European undergraduates for a helping hand in the pursuit of their academic careers. Here, too, the quest was for an abiding international student fellowship.

The World Federation of Youth for Peace took shape, enrolling within the membership of its constituent units, the youth of

flags. There was the Jongeren Vredes Actie in Holland; the Internationale Jugendliga in Germany; the British Federation of Youth for Peace in this country.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

PEACE THREATENED BY NEW ARMS RACE, LEAGUE REPORT SAYS

Will Succeed Houghton at Court of St. James's

All Europe, Except Vanquished, Spends as Much on War as in 1913

ARMAMENTS COST £500,000,000 A YEAR

Organized Move to Warn People of World's Peril Is Held Vital

By HUGH F. SPENDER
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Competition in armaments has taken on an accelerated pace, according to statistics in the Armaments Yearbook of the League of Nations for 1929, and it is becoming clear to observers here that the race for arms will continue to the imminent danger of the peace of the world unless halted by the strong pressure of an instructed and organized public opinion.

The move to increase armaments has been slow for some time, and all the European countries, with the exception of Germany and the defeated nations, are spending as much today as they did in 1913, allowing for the difference in the value of money.

The United States is also spending more than it did before the war, although its expenditures on armaments as compared with its total income is still proportionately the lowest of almost any country.

Great Britain and France are now up to the 1913 standard in expenditure. Moreover, Germany, although limited by the peace treaty to a small standing army and navy and forbidden to make big guns, tanks or military airplanes, has largely increased her expenditure on armaments while Hungary is known to be spending large sums in various inconspicuous ways.

Menace to Peace
The military expenditure of the new states—Poland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia—involve a heavy strain on the resources of their people, while Rumania has a larger standing army than she had in 1911, during the Balkan wars. Other countries like Finland, Estonia and Latvia, are piling up their military expenditure as a protection against Russia, although anything that they can do would be of little use in a war with that colossus.

Russia, which might have been expected to show a reduction in her armaments since her appeal for total disarmament, has during the last three years doubled her military expenditure. Italy is also rapidly adding to her armaments, and has a large militia of "Black Shirts," who are not included in her military establishment.

Those who believe that large armies and navies are a menace to peace and that if war is to be renounced the means for making it should also be renounced, may find the armament figures disquieting.

Gazing back over the nineteenth century, it is interesting to note how much more frequent wars became as the competition in armaments developed. From 1820 until the Crimean War, the expenditure on armaments in Europe was astonishingly small. At that time Europe enjoyed peace for more than 30 years, and wars rapidly followed one another until the high peak of military and naval expenditure was reached in 1913, when Europe was spending twice as much as it had spent in 1858. The greatest rate of acceleration was just before the war when in five years the armament budgets of Europe rose by 50 per cent.

Europe's Huge Burdens

The result of the Great War was to increase enormously the taxation of Europe. Thus 14s. in every pound of budget expenditure in Great Britain is attributable either to past wars or to preparation against future wars. Much the same may be said of France and Italy. The United States, although a large portion of its budget is spent on pensions or military preparations, can easily bear a burden which does not amount to more than 1 per cent of its income. But an impoverished Europe can ill afford to spend over £500,000,000 a year, or a total of nearly 4 per cent of its aggregate income, on armaments.

The first duty of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference will be the examination of the huge and growing expenditure on armaments, which points to the fact that so far all the efforts of the League of Nations to obtain an international agreement for the reduction of armaments have failed to produce any result.

Armament Statistics

The following statistics on armament expenditure are taken from official sources. Many of them are estimates only, which it is safe to say have in every instance been exceeded.

Great Britain—1925-6, £125,969,000 (1); 1926-7, £123,447,000 (1); 1927-8, £120,635,000 (2); 1928-9, £117,210,000 (2).

Czechoslovakia—1925, 1,370,900,000 crs. (3); 1926, 1,370,900,000 crs. (3); 1927, 1,780,600,000 crs. (3); 1928, 1,715,000,000 crs. (2).

France—1925, 5,656,600,000 frs. (2); 1926, 6,478,200,000 frs. (2); 1927, 7,775,500,000 frs. (2); 1928, 9,451,600,000 frs. (2).

Germany—1925-6, 587,731,000 marks; 1926-7, 640,545,000,000 marks; 1927-8, 701,154,000,000 marks; 1928-9, 705,633,000,000 marks.

Italy—1925-6, 4,734,953,000 lire (3); 1926, 5,592,378,000 lire (3); 1927-8, 4,963,704,000 lire (2); 1928-9, 4,781,252,000 lire (2).

Japan—1925-6, 443,806,000 yen (3); 1926-7, 440,446,000 yen (2); 1927-8,

Wide World

Solid American Mill Workers in Gastonia, N. C., Urged by "Reds" to Carry Out "One Big Strike" Idea



761,000 yen (2) 1928-9, 490,722,000 yen (2). Poland—1925, 555,500,000 zloty (2); 1928-9, 698,000,000 zloty (2); 1927, 623,000,000 zloty (2). Rumania (2) 1925-6, 4,753,300,000 lei (3); 1926, 5,626,700,000 lei (3); 1927, 5,626,700,000 lei (3). Yugoslavia—1925-6, 1,936,000,000 dinars (2); 1926-7, 2,413,000,000 dinars (2); 1927-8, 2,419,000 dinars (2); 1928-9, 2,428,000 dinars (2). Spain—1925-6, 1,056,202,000 pesetas (3); 1926-7, 1,056,233,000 pesetas (3); 1927-8, 1,056,233,000 pesetas (3). Mexico—1928-9, 4,728,000 pesos (2). Soviet Russia—1924-5, 463,500,000 rubles; 1925-6, 604,100,000 rubles; 1926-7, 685,200,000 rubles; 1927-8, 813,300,000 rubles. United States—1925-6, \$554,029,000; 1926-7, \$658,003,000. (2) Appropriation account. (2) Estimates. (2) Closed accounts.

British Makes Reduction

Taking military expenditure alone, Great Britain has reduced her expenditure from £36,250,000 in 1926 to an expenditure of £32,750,000 in 1928, or by 11 per cent. On the other hand, the United States has increased its comparable expenditure from £51,000,000 in 1925-26 to £59,000,000 in 1928-29; Italy has increased from about £18,000,000 in 1925-26 to about £28,000,000 in 1928-29; Germany has increased from about £20,000,000 in 1925-26 to about £25,000,000 in 1928-29; France has increased from about £34,000,000 in 1925-26 to about £38,000,000 in 1928-29; the Soviet Government of Russia has more than doubled its expenditure on its military budget, which however includes its navy, as well as its air force. The Soviet Socialist Government is now spending an altogether £84,000,000, over £40,000,000 more than in 1924-25. Belgium, Switzerland, and Japan all show some increases in the same period.

Canadian Liberals Refuse to Talk Higher Tariff

Prime Minister Defends Government's Financial Policy and Points to Good Deeds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—"We do not propose to take any steps in the direction of tariff changes at the present time. Next session we will deal with the tariff in the light of conditions as we find them and in the best interests of Canada."

In these words the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, answered those members who had been criticizing the Government for its refusal to talk higher tariff against the United States. In the course of a budget speech lasting more than two hours Mr. King placed on record a comprehensive review of his party's financial record, with its reductions in national indebtedness and taxes, its far-sighted expenditures in opening foreign legations and commercial offices, and in beautifying the capital city, and the part it had played in bringing about the country's present unexampled prosperity.

He spoke of the Conservative amendment demanding higher tariffs as insincere in the light of that party's caution not to advocate protection in their political campaigning, and of the sub-amendment of the United Farmer Group asking for a substantial increase of the British preference, as entirely uncalled for seeing that the Government had led the way in this direction and would continue to lead the way. He reminded the group that if their motion was carried the Government would be defeated and no longer be in a position to carry it out.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Plymouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries, One year, \$1.00; one month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PUREOXIA GINGER ALE
TRADE OF PORT OF LONDON GROWING

BY WIRELESS
LONDON—Statistics issued by the Port of London Authority show that the trade of the port overseas has grown enormously of recent years. In

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.

1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.</

GREY ANNOUNCES NO BREAK WITH LLOYD GEORGE

Party Unites for Purposes of Election—Anglo-American Relations

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Viscount Grey of Fallodon, presiding at the Liberal Council (an influential organization of the followers of the late Earl of Oxford and Squibb hitherto antagonistic to Mr. Lloyd George) has made an important statement showing, first, that while the old political differences remain unchanged, there is to be no break of the Liberal Party front in supporting Mr. Lloyd George's election policy, and secondly that this policy is to include a vigorous move toward improving Anglo-American relations in view of a joint action for preserving world peace.

In declaring for closing the Liberal ranks, where Mr. Lloyd George's pledge to reduce unemployment to normal in a year by great expansion of state works is concerned, Lord Grey drew a sharp distinction between the underlying policy and the pledge itself. He carried the large and influential gathering enthusiastically with him in declaring the policy itself right. On the other hand he declined entirely to commit, either himself or his followers to take that the results this policy aims at can be attained within the limits either of the time or the cost. Mr. Lloyd George has promised.

Lord Grey urged that the Liberals act together at the general election for three main reasons, namely, to prevent the Conservatives' "safe guarding" policy from developing into protection, to keep out Socialist Labor and to promote such British

naval disarmament as would enable Great Britain and the United States to march side by side in the promotion of world peace.

Lord Grey, in the last named connection, criticized the British Government for not emphasizing, far more than it had done its declared policy of not taking the United States into account in deciding its naval requirements. It was quite untrue, he declared, that Great Britain was building ships in competition with the United States, but this was not realized on the other side of the Atlantic.

Recalling the great move for world peace the United States had made in the Kellogg pact, Lord Grey said: "I believe the people of the United States are as unanimous in their desire for peace with us as we are with them, and if only each country can prevent the true intentions from being masked, then co-operation between them may effect the things of real benefit for the world."

Comets Only Lads in Solar Family

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN FRANCISCO—Comets are members of the solar system acquired less than 1,000,000 years ago. They are not visitors from interstellar space. Their ultimate fate is disintegration into meteors or perhaps minor planets.

These are conclusions reached by N. T. Bobrovnikoff, Martin Kellogg Fellow at the University of California Lick Observatory. His conclusions were drawn as the result of a study of the absolute brightness of 94 periodic comets and of their theoretical rate of dissipation.

His study, published by the University Press, states that the age of comets is incompatible with the age of the major planets; that no comet would have survived 10,000,000 years (the estimated age of the solar system).

LOWDEN STUDYING WORLD FARM BOARD

ROME (AP)—Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, here for his last stop-over on a Mediterranean trip before sailing for home from Naples is studying the workings of the International Institute of Agriculture which collects crop reports and statistics from all the countries of the world.

He said the institute has been performing a real service for farmers of America and the rest of the world.

AUTO AWNINGS

All Styles and Sizes List \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pair.
Write for information.

Dealers and Salesmen Wanted—Everywhere

THE THURMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
"Oldest and best equipped Auto Awning Factory." Mass production made price possible.
2109 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

"Order from HORDER"
Genuine Steel Engraved
Personal and Semi-Business

Stationery
Only \$5.00 Now

For 100 sheets of Whiting's Vellum or Polo Cloth Paper, with envelopes to match, with choice of six colors. Also, choice of address dies or monograms.
Call for Sample and Circular.

HORDER'S,
Incorporated
CHICAGO, ILL.

Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk

ROSE HANSKAT'S
STAYFORM

Youth—in every line
STAYFORM will restore those lovely, graceful lines to your figure as it has done for so many women. Slenderizing, youthful and, above all, comfortable.

Let Rose Hanskat's experts demonstrate STAYFORM on your figure. At any of her shops. No obligation.

\$5.85 to \$25
1524-26 Stevens Bldg.
17 North State Street
822 East 65th Street
5325 Sheridan Road
57 East Madison Street
Edgewater Beach Hotel
CHICAGO, ILL.

1605 Orrington Avenue
EVANSTON, ILL.
Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Shop Number 18, Plankinton Arcade
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA
Newmark's Women's Shop
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
14 Court Arcades Bldg.
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
407 Robert Street
ST. PAUL, MINN.
822 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



HOTEL
FORT SHELBY
Lafayette and First
DETROIT



Foot-Joy
The Shoe that's Different

JOHNNY FARRELL is taking no chances of losing his crown of National Open Champion. "If I want to keep on top, I need a good foot," he says. "I wear Foot-Joy Shoes, both on and off the links. The foundation is properly constructed to carry my weight in comfort. There's no reason—there are smart and there is a style for all occasions."

Send for Style Book and prices.
FIELD & FLINT CO.
Brockton, Mass.
Established 1857

The above statement is also true of Foot-Joy Shoes for Women. Write for information.

Name _____
Address _____ (C.S.M.B.)

LOYAL MEXICAN TROOPS ENTER CHIHUAHUA CITY

Juarez Also Evacuated by Rebels—Federals Push Advance on West Coast

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexican federal forces are completing their occupation of the State of Chihuahua, a movement which will confine the rebellion completely to one state, Sonora, and a small section of northern Sinaloa.

Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, commanding the army of the north, entered Chihuahua City April 9, and found it had been evacuated by the rebels 24 hours before. Dispatches indicated all but a small rebel rear guard had left Ciudad Juarez on the United States border, and no opposition to its occupation was anticipated.

Plans of the rebel leaders were in doubt. Dispatches said Gen. Jose Escobar, rebel generalissimo and "provisional President of Mexico," had arrived at Agua Prieta, Sonora, via Douglas, Ariz., by airplane. It was presumed his army was somewhere on the other side of the Sierra Madre Mountains, heading toward Pulpito Pass for the long desert trek into Sonora.

Dissension Among Rebels

It was believed dissension had arisen between General Escobar and Gen. Marcelo Caraveo, who also left Ciudad Juarez in the direction of Pulpito Pass. Attempted union of the forces of Escobar with those of Gen. Fausto Tapetza before Naco and subsequent joining with the west coast army in northern Sinaloa and southern Sonora was believed the rebel leaders' plan.

Evacuation of Chihuahua gave the federal armies their fourth state in northern Mexico formerly held by the rebels, who previously had been cleared from Nueve Leon, Coahuila, and Durango. An impending battle at or in the neighborhood of San Blas, on the Rio Fuerte, in northern Sinaloa, it was believed, would force the rebels north into Sonora if indeed they did not decamp without a fight.

Federals Advancing

Federal forces of Gen. Jaime Carrillo and Gen. Lazarus Cardenas were advancing toward San Blas.

General Almazan was greeted with cheering and rejoicing upon his arrival at Chihuahua City. He immediately communicated with Mexico City that railroad traffic to the capital would start at once and asked resumption from Mexico City to Chihuahua so that his soldiers could receive their mail.

It was announced Luis L. Leon had been elected provisional Governor of the State, and succeeded the rebel Governor, Marcelo Caraveo.

Meanwhile, successes of Gen. Saturnino Cedillo's army in the "Cristo" country of Guanajuato and Jalisco were reported.

COLLEGE OPENS CIVIC COURSE FOR WORKERS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A school of citizenship and public administration has been established by the University of Southern California in the civic center area, to care for the needs of government employees. Courses range from public speaking to power and light bureau administration.

Evening classes make it possible for all employees who wish to learn more of their city or county's administration to do so without dropping any of their work. The school is under direction of Emery E. Olson, and its courses are designed to give practical rather than purely academic instruction.

BIBLE READING REQUIRED

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The State of British Columbia is watching with interest the first move by a city in this Province to invoke drastic provincial legislation aimed at Ordeal by water. The Vancouver City Council has appointed a committee to study this legislation with a view

to its adoption. In brief, the law allows a municipality to appoint a licensing board with such drastic powers over the issuance of trades licenses that it would have the right to control the business operations of Orientals.

It represents the most drastic action against Orientals ever attempted by the provincial authorities, and its effects, if it is adopted, will be observed with interest all over western Canada where the Oriental problem is acute.

Independent Labor Party of Britain Explains Motion

Its Policy Is Distinct From National Body on Disarmament, Says Official

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Independent Labor Party (the unofficial Left Wing of the Labor Party in Parliament), on April 10, published an explanation of its resolution at the recent Carlisle Conference, declaring for the immediate abolition of war credits which is proving a handicap to Socialist speakers in the present election campaign. This explanation is issued over the signature of John Paton, general secretary of the Independent

It is said: "The policy of the Labor Party and the Labor government on this matter is clearly defined and is quite distinct from that of the Independent Labor Party. The Labor Party is committed to a policy of progressive disarmament by international agreement, while the Independent Labor Party stands for a policy of 'disarmament by example,' irrespective of international agreement."

"The Independent Labor Party is not aware that any Labor government could or would accept a policy of immediate disbandment of armed forces. The resolution adopted at its annual conference was accepted by the conference as a statement of principle, and the National Council was unanimously given by the conference discretionary power in its interpretation and application because of the practical difficulties involved."

Going on to refer to the allegations that Labor might interfere with the service pensions and the retired pay for soldiers and sailors, Mr. Paton adds: "The great mass of the present service pensions are dealt with under the Ministry of Pensions and have no connection with war credits. Moreover, both the National Labor Party and the Independent Labor Party regard pensions and retired pay as a contractual obligation into which the state has entered with the recipients and which no section of the Labor movement proposes to disturb."

Meanwhile, the conference has accepted a resolution to go slow in advising American consul representatives abroad to prepare for a new immigrant influx. Much present inquiry at consular offices is from those who already have homes and planned to have several months hence.

Little Complaint From Free State

So far there has apparently been little complaint about the drastic reduction in the quota provided for the Irish Free State under the new ruling. The Free State is one of the few countries which barely fills its quota. There is a strong movement in Ireland to persuade young people

in Ireland to persuade young people

to go to Europe on less money

Reduced fares for round trips in United States Lines cabin and second class

\$5.85 to \$25

1524-26 Stevens Bldg.

17 North State Street

822 East 65th Street

5325 Sheridan Road

57 East Madison Street

Edgewater Beach Hotel

CHICAGO, ILL.

1605 Orrington Avenue

EVANSTON, ILL.

Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Shop Number 18, Plankinton Arcade

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA

Newmark's Women's Shop

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

14 Court Arcades Bldg.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

407 Robert Street

ST. PAUL, MINN.

822 Nicollet Avenue

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

See your local agent, or

United States Lines

75 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. Telephone: HUBbard 7271-5-6

BRITAIN PLACID ON AMERICAN QUOTA CHANGE

Postponement of Date Generally Expected—Free State Frowns on Emigration

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Much publication has been given to the changed base for calculating American immigration quotas, which is expected to come into force on July 1, by which the United Kingdom quota is approximately doubled, but inquiry by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in official and other interested circles in London disclosed widespread doubt whether the change would actually come into operation.

The United States Consul-General here has so far received no instructions regarding the quota, although it is usual in such cases to give as much advance notice as possible.

British societies and individuals interested in peopling Canada, Australia and other overseas territory with high-grade British stock are dismayed at the prospect of seeing the better class of young people attracted to the United States. The work of encouraging emigration to other British lands is not going especially well, according to statistics and reports of industrial organizations.

British societies and individuals interested in peopling Canada, Australia and other overseas territory with high-grade British stock are dismayed at the prospect of seeing the better class of young people attracted to the United States. The work of encouraging emigration to other British lands is not going especially well, according to statistics and reports of industrial organizations.

Typical report of the situation respecting Canada and British immigration is that contained in the speech by Mr. Forke, Canadian Minister of Immigration, which has just appeared in the London press. After declaring that Canada cannot open the doors to hundreds of thousands of British unemployed, he continues:

"The Canadian Government is making every effort to secure British immigrants, but is handicapped by the fact that the classes which Canada wants show no desire to leave Great Britain."

Forward of the observation cabin is a kitchenette with dishes and a tiny icebox. Washroom facilities add the final touch of travel comfort. There also is to be a radio room, control room and baggage compartment.

Preliminary tests of the giant are to take place in two months. The ship will have four motors, will weigh nearly 11 tons and have a flight

TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS IS FELONY IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Roosevelt has just signed the bill of Assemblyman Howard W. Dickey (R.), of Buffalo, increasing the penalty for traffic in drugs. Under the old law, sale of drugs was classed as a misdemeanor, while the new law makes it a felony punishable by imprisonment not to exceed 10 years.

A bill by Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier (D.), of New York, prohibiting the manufacture of liquor containing alcohol was also signed.

This is the first recognition the State has given to prohibition enforcement since the repeal of the Mullan-Gage laws in 1923.

Steamship men are said to have been advised that if such action is attempted it will precipitate a new fight for revised quotas in the Senate, even to the point of a filibuster. Opinion persists that hints have been dropped to the State Department to go slow in advising American consul representatives abroad to prepare for a new immigrant influx. Much present inquiry at consular offices is from those who already have homes and planned to have several months hence.

Little Complaint From Free State

So far there has apparently been little complaint about the drastic reduction in the quota provided for the Irish Free State under the new ruling. The Free State is one of the few countries which barely fills its quota. There is a strong movement in Ireland to persuade young people

to go to Europe on less money

Reduced fares for round trips in United States Lines cabin and second class

SOUTHERN MILL STRIKES CHANGE TEXTILE TREND

Equalization in Industry Will Follow, Eastern Manufacturers Say

It readjustments in wages and hours in the textile industry of the South are obtained through the present labor agitation, these readjustments will tend to equalize competitive conditions between the cotton mills of the South and those of New England on the one point where widest difference has existed, according to men in close touch with textile manufacture in Massachusetts.

Labor costs, rather than transportation of raw material, price of power or even taxation, have been the chief difference in cotton manufacturing between North and South since the rise of the industry in the cotton-growing states. This is the statement of New England mill men and their associates who, although they decline individually to be quoted, are numerous and almost unanimous in their analysis.

Wages and Hours

Not alone wages, but also hours entered into the difference in labor costs. Women are permitted to work 54 hours a week in North Carolina, 55 hours in South Carolina, and longer up to 60 hours in some southern states. It is reported, as compared with a 48-hour basis in Massachusetts, the center of the New England cotton industry. The Massachusetts statute, moreover, forbids night work by women, while it is widely permitted in the South.

Market for Dress Goods

The longer work week and the night shift yield a valuable competitive advantage to mills even apart from costs, marketing men say. In the last few years the market for styled dress goods has become increasingly seasonal, with frequent changes, so that large orders on short notice have become almost a rule, mill men say. Under these conditions mills running limited hours are han-

Special \$6.00

Paul Revere Solid Pewter

Covered Vegetable Dish with

foxtoria glass compartments

Mail Order Filled

ARTHUR W. FITT

41 WINTER STREET 415 FLOOR

BOSTON, MASS.

Correct

Wedding Engraving

Fine Quality Paper and envelopes

copper plate. Lowest prices for

silver quality. Write for samples.

100 INVITATIONS.....\$16.50

100 MEDIUM ENVELOPES.....\$10.50

W. H. BRETT COMPANY

38 Bromfield Street, Boston

Engravers Since 1869

dicapped in bidding against mills which can expand production more freely in rush times.

Notwithstanding the 1000 miles between the cotton-growing states and New England freight tariffs show there is less difference in cost of shipping the raw material to the northern or the southern mills than is generally supposed. In the first place, the center of cotton production has shifted to the west of the Mississippi River, the bulk of the crop coming from Texas. New England mills get a combined rail-and-water rate by coastwise boats, which is hardly any more, if any, than the all-rail rate which Carolina or Georgia mills have to pay.

Taxation Is Evening Up

The other chief factor of difference after labor costs, is gradually evening up, textile men believe. As southern states become industrialized their people demand more good roads, schools and other public improvements, and these it is expected, will affect taxes, at least after the temporary tax exemption given as an inducement to southern location experts.

In the labor controversy the South is going through what experienced textile men believe is a counterpart of early developments in New England. Some mill villages of the South, with their many almost philanthropic improvements, at company expense, have modernized former of the New England mill villages of a century ago. Workers of the second generation now are coming into the textile mills of the South, it is said, youths who have received a better education than their parents had, have heard of higher wages for similar work in other sections, and so have been inclined to seek better working conditions than those which satisfied their fathers.

If New England experience is a criterion, the South will find these textile workers of the second and third generation a high type of employees, giving craftsmanship and permanence to the industry as it has in New England, mill men say. They admit that coarse goods manufacturing, with only a few exceptions, has gone to the South, but New England retains the fine goods manufacture in the presence of highly skilled labor. The medium goods industry, they add, is divided between the two sections, with a number of companies operating mills in both North and South.

MARINES GIVE VERSION OF 'HONDURAS BOMBING'

MANAGUA, Nic. (AP)—Explanations at marine headquarters of the bombing of Las Limas, Honduras, contain a version of the affair quite different from that which aroused Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras.

The marine reports said that on March 31, as airplanes reconnoitered near the Nicaraguan-Honduran border they were fired on by outlaws in the vicinity of Brazil, which is near Las Limas. A bullet struck the plane and a group of bandits was bombed by the United States Marines, destroying one shack in that area. The statement further quotes Nicaraguan officials as saying that the two villages are claimed by both nations.

Be Individual!

Have your Fur Scarfs and Fur Trimmings custom made or overhauled. So many smart women are doing it this season that we are making a special offer.

Bonnet Warmers for Cold Storage

Merkin's Fur Shop

26 West Street, Boston

Room 408 Tel. Liberty 8836

Correct

Wedding Engraving

Fine Quality Paper and envelopes

copper plate. Lowest prices for

silver quality. Write for samples.

100 INVITATIONS.....\$16.50

100 MEDIUM ENVELOPES.....\$10.50

W. H. BRETT COMPANY

38 Bromfield Street, Boston

Engravers Since 1869

Wiggin Frocks

\$10 and \$24.50

In answer to the frequent demand for "something under \$25" Miss Wiggin has selected from her more expensive frocks and ensembles a group of special styles which she has reduced to \$24.50.

Sizes and colors are incomplete, but there are many crepes, prints, georgettes and satins. Also a few frocks at \$10.

Hats mounted-to-the-head and ready to wear \$10.50 up.

Miss Wiggin's

Hat and Gown Shop

26 West St., Third Floor, Boston

WALDORF RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

BOSTON

Across the Park

Country Vegetable Soup, Rolls or Crackers.....15c

Hamburg Steak, Smothered Onions, French Fried Potatoes, Spaghetti, Rolls and Butter.....40c

Sirloin Steak, Sliced Tomatoes, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter.....65c

Broiled Scotch Ham, with New Spinach, French Fried Potatoes, Sweet Relish, Rolls and Butter, Tea or Coffee.....45c

A large variety of French Pastry.

All Supper Specials Served with Delmonico Potatoes

134 Restaurants in 41 Cities

42 In and Around Boston

'RED' AGITATORS ROIL WATERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

(Continued from Page 1)

the textile workers, but among certain employers who had been impervious to any appeal for collective bargaining with their workers.

It is probably true that the efforts of the Communists, who incidentally, are the group who started the Paschal silk strike and the New Bedford textile strike, will be beneficial to their strongest opponent, the American Federation of Labor. There are indications already that mill-owners elsewhere are agreeing with workers to avoid the entrance of any radical element.

How It All Came About

The situation at Gastonia rests upon discontent of workers over hours and pay. Gastonia is a mill center set down in a county claiming some 140 or more textile mills, said to be the largest number of any county in North Carolina.

Gastonia is in the Piedmont section, a rolling-hill country lying between the mountains on the west and the plains of the east, which has probably been developing more rapidly than any other section of the United States within the last decade. Progress has brought changes to Gastonia in the way of new industries, but wages and hours, at least by northern standard, seem still to press severely upon the workers.

Into this situation the National Textile Workers Union entered in the persons of two young men, Fred Erwin Beal and George Pershing, who capitalized the discontent and engineered a strike in the largest factory.

Probably at the outset, neither employers nor workers knew exactly what they were in for. Beal and Pershing personally give the impression of two likable young men who are having an exuberant good time in life preaching their favorite dogma. This consists of the theory that capital and labor are irreconcilable enemies, whose differences can be ended only by the rise of the proletariat, after the Russian mode.

Violent Doctrines Laid Down

Such doctrines in a conservative southern mill town like this present one of the most extraordinary spectacles of the times. Under other circumstances, there would be real humor in the situation. This county has practically no foreigners. Into this community came the two young men, followed later by Arnold Weisbord of New York, a more noted Communist agitator who, in an address to the strikers, made three points: He called the employers "capitalistic murderers"; he urged the local troops to mutiny, and lay down their arms, and he urged the workers, white and black, to cooperate.

It is hard to say which of these three proposals was least likely to rouse support from the local workers. There are now Negroes in Gaston County, and none in the mills. The employers are not particularly disliked by the workers, who have little feeling of class consciousness, and the idea of a mutiny of American troops is positively abhorrent to them.

In short, there is this difference between the strikes in the Carolinas and Tennessee with those in other parts of the United States: that here, the workers are generally native Americans who are so mildly conservative in outlook—though radical in leadership—that they are receiving a very great amount of local sympathy and support, although they

are unused to the idea of unionism and collective bargaining.

Here, in Gastonia, the local *Gaston Gazette* appears to be fearlessly publishing both sides. It has attacked the Communist agitators, but also has opposed the truculent, unbending attitude of certain employers, who appear to be using Weisbord's Communism as an excuse for throwing out the whole list of workers' demands, many of which seem to be just grievances. In its latest editorial the *Gazette* says:

"As was said in the beginning, the men who are coming to southern mills, and the fact might as well be recognized."

This newspaper, which may be said to speak for the community at large, outside of both strikers and employers, points out that, from the time it was denounced Beal and Pershing, but it adds in its view that the mill operatives in many cases have just grievances."

In a highly significant editorial it urges the unionization of the workers under the leadership of the American Federation of Labor.

On the other hand, a typical statement by B. G. Gossett, president of the Chadwick Hopkins string of mills including a plant at Pineville, where a strike is in progress, shows the attitude of a certain group of employers.

"Radicalism of the communistic kind," he denounces the leaders as "foreign agitators."

Federal conciliators who were here for the Department of Labor refuse to offer their services because of the communistic leadership. In other textile centers they have settled some differences.

East Side School Enters New Home

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fifteen years from the day it was founded in one of the most crowded sections of Manhattan's East Side to put complete musical training within the reach of students unable to pay professional rates for instruction, the Neighborhood Music School has just moved into its new \$200,000 completely equipped building at No. 238 East 105th Street.

Mrs. John Hubbard, daughter of the late H. C. Farnstock, was the donor of the building and the dedication speech was made by Harold Bauer, pianist, for many years a contributor to the school and the first artist to become a member of its auxiliary board.

Originally a unit of the Union Settlement in East 104th Street, when that district was given over largely to tenement houses, dance halls, pool rooms and saloons, the school expanded rapidly.

The new structure was projected in 1927 and its construction was planned and supervised by Hardie Phillip. One of the features of the dedication was a group of numbers by the orchestra of the school and by individual pupils that fully demonstrated the benefits of proper musical training.

It is hard to say which of these three proposals was least likely to rouse support from the local workers. There are now Negroes in Gaston County, and none in the mills. The employers are not particularly disliked by the workers, who have little feeling of class consciousness, and the idea of a mutiny of American troops is positively abhorrent to them.

In short, there is this difference between the strikes in the Carolinas and Tennessee with those in other parts of the United States: that here, the workers are generally native Americans who are so mildly conservative in outlook—though radical in leadership—that they are receiving a very great amount of local sympathy and support, although they

Canadians Urged Not to Imitate at Meeting of National Council

(Continued from Page 1)

United States to attend the conference was not the issue, and the Rev. Leslie E. Pidgeon of Montreal, who presided, said: "Even if these publications contained only good, I mean what is good for the United States should turn attention to that which expresses Canadian."

Mr. Reed added that "this is not only a Canadian but an American issue and should be dealt with sympathetically, with a natural desire to help everybody."

Mrs. R. F. McWilliams of Winnipeg recommended that the conference call the attention of the Canadian Newspaper Association to the infiltration of "American funnies and fillers" appearing in Canadian newspapers and urge that these be replaced by those of Canadian origin.

The high price of Canadian magazines, as compared with the small cost of many United States publications, was given as a reason why the American-made article is sweeping the field, and it was suggested by a woman delegate that if Canadian exporters raised the price of newsprint to American publishers that in itself would tend toward a raising of the cost and hence of the selling price, thereby equalizing competition.

Exclusion of Publications

Major N. A. Noy advised the delegates that "there is precedent for the exclusion from a country of those things which are not wholesome," quoting Italy as barring certain foreign publications from sale within its borders and adding that England excludes certain publications originating in France.

"Let us dare to be Canadians and let us not imitate another country," urged Dr. George Kerby of Calgary. Miss B. Humphrey of Vancouver asserted that the place to begin is in the schools, "which are filled with American books, making our children believe that if they want anything good they must go to the States for it."

Miss Humphrey urged that the conference seek to have the books used in the Canadian schools, "compiled here of Canadian history and British

literature."

The coupling of any statement regarding the danger to Canadian business interests arising from the advertising columns of United States publications with the danger to the youth of Canada from salacious articles on the reading pages of newspapers and magazines was deplored by George Reed of Sherbrooke.

Question of Comic "Strips"

"The worst of these publications do not carry the bulk of the advertising," said Mr. Reed. "It is the best magazines which have the largest

number of lines of advertising. If we are going to attack the question at all, let us begin with our own Canadian newspapers which print comic strips" by American artists."

Mr. Reed added that "this is not only a Canadian but an American issue and should be dealt with sympathetically, with a natural desire to help everybody."

Mrs. R. F. McWilliams of Winnipeg recommended that the conference call the attention of the Canadian Newspaper Association to the infiltration of "American funnies and fillers" appearing in Canadian newspapers and urge that these be replaced by those of Canadian origin.

The high price of Canadian magazines, as compared with the small cost of many United States publications, was given as a reason why the American-made article is sweeping the field, and it was suggested by a woman delegate that if Canadian exporters raised the price of newsprint to American publishers that in itself would tend toward a raising of the cost and hence of the selling price, thereby equalizing competition.

Support for Canadian Literature

Means by which Canadians could be urged to support their own publications were considered and Mrs. A. P. Plumpire, presented plans for the establishment of a boys' and girls' magazine, "Typically Canadian," in character and contents which could be used to replace some of the literature from the United States now being bought by Canadian youth.

Recreation had the center of the stage as the topic for the second day of the sessions in Vancouver, Sir Aubrey Symonds telling the Men's Canadian Club at a luncheon what the sports of Great Britain have done in training youth to serve the country in times of crisis, while Comte Serge Fleury told the Women's Canadian Club at a luncheon something of the influence of English games on living in France.

</div

ECONOMIST SEES CHANGES AHEAD FOR AMERICA

Conservation Cry Sign of New Attitude, Says Member of Research Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—There has been a "new discovery of America" by foreigners during the last six or seven years, Dr. Edwin F. Gay, director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, sets forth in the introduction to "Recent Economic Changes," prepared for a committee of which President Hoover is the head, which has completed a report measuring shifts in the national life of the United States.

Certain outstanding factors in recent economic and social experience of this country examined by foreign experts, include:

1. Unrivaled natural resources together with the energy and the organization which utilized them.
2. Relative scarcity of labor and prevailing high wages.
3. Progressive development of labor-supplementing machinery.
4. Great domestic market, which makes possible mass consumption as well as mass production.
5. High premium placed on management and organizing capacity.
6. Improvement of industrial relations and labor union recognition of mutuality of interest.
7. Open-mindedness of American management and consequent raising of standard of management of the Nation as a whole.
8. Dominant national trait of optimism and energy; the mobility of the individual as to place and calling.

There has always been the charge of wastefulness of natural resources and of human life, Dr. Gay observes. "That we should permit the rate of accident and crime to remain so much higher than in other civilized nations may spring from the reckless forcefulness with which we have attacked the difficulties of expansion." He sees signs of change in the conservation movement and the "safety first" slogan, also in the newer slogan "Stability."

With the general increase of wealth there is a new development in the tendency of the worker to participate in property ownership and to share in management problems of production. New heights have been reached in the great corporate development of business enterprise and there is apparently a new public and official attitude toward this development.

"Here are the beginnings of new answers to the old problem. The resources of the country, still enormous, are no longer regarded as limitless. The capital flow has turned outward. Private and public interests and responsibilities have a new world-wide scope."

The survey of the National Bureau of Economic Research was made for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes of the President's unemployment conference. The committee completed its examination of the survey data on March 2, 1929, and its report will be published with the survey some time next month.

Jews May Build National Temple

Next Generation to Absorb All Hebrews Into One National Synagogue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A proposal to establish in Washington a national temple for Jews was brought up at the opening session of the third biennial convention of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, meeting here.

Leon Pretzfelder of Washington, who made the proposal, said that the temple could house the federation's parent body, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, as well as the Federation of Temple Brotherhoods and the Federation of Temple Sisterhoods. The next generation, Mr. Pretzfelder declared, will witness the absorption of all Jews into one synagogue.

Rabbi Isaac Landman asserted that laymen try to conduct congregations as business enterprises. "They expect the rabbi to be an executive, preacher, representative Jew, civic leader, orator, educator, and everything else. The rabbi should be a teacher rather than a preacher."

He said that the synagogue should be reconstituted to become a school as well as a house of prayer. To this end he proposed a departmental synagogue, adult religious education and an assistant rabbi in charge of education.

TRADE OFFICIALS FORM EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The American Association of Foreign Chamber of Commerce Secretaries has just been organized here to promote the exchange of information on matters of mutual interest. The group is expected to include representation for all of the 17 foreign chambers of commerce in New York City.

Nine nations were represented at the organization meeting, which was held in the offices of the Merchants Association. They were Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Poland, Brazil, and Russia.

PICTURES NOW LENT LIKE LIBRARY BOOKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PORTLAND, Ore.—Through arrangements with the Library Association Board here, the Society of Oregon Artists have made it possible for the public to borrow pictures for home enjoyment in much the same way that books are lent, according to a report by Mrs. Harold Dickson Marsh, secretary of the society.

Pictures are lent from the art room of the public library for one month and may be renewed for another month; a fine of 10 cents a day is charged in case a picture is kept over the allotted time.



An epic drama of earth, sea, sky and warring human passions—far-flung against the backgrounds of the ancient and modern worlds.

Thrill on thrill—swift—powerful—with the thundering voice of Vitaphone in a crescendo of marvelous and unforgettable climaxes!

"Noah's Ark" is stupendous and sublime. Yet it is vastly more. Its pull at the heart-strings is irresistible, as it unfolds the story of two glorious lovers, whose love and faith were everlasting.

See and hear "Noah's Ark." You'll be awe-struck with its immensity. Fascinated with its tender romance. You'll agree that it's the most amazing dramatic creation modern man has ever seen.

A
WARNER BROS.
VITAPHONE TALKING PICTURE

You See and Hear VITAPHONE only in Warner Bros. and First National Pictures.

Now Playing

Winter Garden
Theatre
NEW YORK

Now Playing

Aldine
Theatre
19th and Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA

Now Playing

Woods
Theatre
CHICAGO

Coming To

Majestic
Theatre
MONDAY, April 15th
BOSTON

Coming To

Shubert Detroit
Opera House
Week of April 21st
DETROIT

T W I C E D A I L Y — A L L S E A T S R E S E R V E D .

DAWES SELECTED AS AMBASSADOR FOR LONDON POST

(Continued from Page 1)

made, however, owing to the necessity of submitting the matter first to the British Government, and also the question as to General Dawes' availability.

The latter problem was disposed of by his acceptance of the offer and his assurance that his work in Santo Domingo would not unduly detain him.

The British Government then made known its hearty approval of the appointment, formal receipt of which was followed by word from the President of the selection.

The official announcement of the designation for the British post was greeted with highest commendation by Senate leaders. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed the conviction that General Dawes' confirmation would be approved by acclamation.

Mr. Borah and other members of the Progressive group, as well as regular Republicans and Democrats, had endorsed General Dawes for the post.

Opponent for Nomination

Mr. Borah as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, will have charge of presenting the appointment.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

ARTHUR HOPKINS PRESENTS

HOLIDAY

Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 8:35

JANE COWL in STEPHEN PHILLIPS' COWL with PHIL MERVILLE, EMMETT STANDING, MATINÉES TUES. & FRI. AND SAT. AT 2:30 P.M. THEATRE, W. 40th L.A.T. Street. Evenings 8:30 WEEK

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece." NEW MOON with EVELYN ROBERT GUS HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY Imperial Theatre, 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

LYCEUM THEATRE, W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30 "MEET THE PRINCE" in A. A. Milne's New Comedy. Basil SYDNEY—Mary ELLIS "MILNE AT HIS BEST."—In Caskets 200 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30. Journey's End by R. E. SHERIFF

HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St. Matinees Wed. and Sat.

C. MISCHEL PICARD

APPEARANCES A COMEDY DRAMA By GARLAND ANDERSON "A New Thought in Theatrical Entertainment"

BOSTON

COPLEY Eves. 8:15 Tues. Thurs. & Sat. 8:10 "THE RINGER" Scotland Yard Mystery By EDGAR WALLACE With Pedro de Alvear—E. E. Clive

TREMONT \$2.50 MAT. WED. EYES. AT 8:10 "For those who seek a repose from jazz, 'The Silver Swan' can be recommended." The Christian Science Monitor.

The Gorgeous Vienna Musical Romance *The Silver Swan* with CHARLES PURCELL ORCHESTRA OF 30 COMPANY OF 60

SYMPHONY HALL Monday Eve, April 15, at 8:15

THE SEDALIA SINGERS in a new program of

NEGO SPIRITUALS IN THEIR NATIVE WEIRDNESS AND FERVOR FOLK SONGS AND INTERPRETATIVE DANCES OF NEGO RURAL LIFE

This group of students and teachers from the All-Female Normal School, Sedalia, North Carolina, are appearing for the second time by request of a large number of patrons.

MR. & MRS. MARTIN Johnson (In Person) and Their SIMBA

A Performance of African Wilderness MARVELOUS PHONIES FROM THE CONGO TREMONT TEMPLE Daily

1:00-3:00 6:30-8:30

Eve. Sat. Mats. 50-75c. Other Mats. 25-50c

MAJESTIC-MON. EVE. APRIL 15 FIRST PRESENTATION IN BOSTON OF WARNER BROS. SPECTACLE OF THE AGES

DOLORES COSTELLO IN NOAH'S ARK WITH GEORGE O'BRIEN THE VITAFONIC THEATRE

EVE. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8:30-MAT. Sat. 8:30

PRICES EYES. 50c to 125c

SAT. MATS. 50c to 150c

MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY

EYES. at 8

BAR MEMBERS OPPOSE POLL ON PROHIBITION

Resignations Follow Action
of Association—Called At-
tack on Constitution

Withdrawal of several members and outspoken criticism by many others have followed the action of the Boston Bar Association in asking its membership to vote "yes" or "no" on the question of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Not only is it held that such action is an impropriety on the part of a profession sworn to defend the law but it is pointed out that the American Bar Association itself has established a precedent to this effect.

Several members of the bar see the hand of "organized propaganda" in the resolution passed by the association and are free in expressing the opinion that it was the result of the same influences that directed similar movements in the New York and Philadelphia associations. Officials of the Boston association refused to say anything with regard to these charges or the number of members that have withdrawn on account of the resolution.

Directly Opposes Court

It was declared by Leon M. Abbott, prominent lawyer and Mason, much of whose time is spent in travel about the United States, that "the great body of sober-minded lawyers undoubtedly will have little sympathy with such a vote."

"The resolution," Mr. Abbott said, "is phrased to have the Boston association subscribe to a statement that the Eighteenth Amendment is inconsistent with the Constitution. This move is made in the face of a direct decision by the United States Supreme Court that the amendment is constitutional."

"Further, it is known that there is no chance of repeal at this time. Apparently it is a case of making the situation obnoxious, thus causing a letdown in observance and enforcement. My travels carry me over much of the United States. I can testify that the change for the better since prohibition is remarkable. There is not one-tenth the amount of indulgence today there was before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed."

Edmund A. Whiteman, one of the first members to announce his resignation from the Boston Association, states: "It is to be remembered that every lawyer, on his admission to the bar, takes a solemn oath 'to support the Constitution of the United States.' While such support does not prevent agitation for its repeal, it would seem that an association of lawyers should not be the leaders in such a movement."

Should Protect Community

"The individual lawyer may deal with his individual conscience, but it is far otherwise with a semi-official body which has assumed the task of protecting the community against wrong."

"It is obvious that members of the association who rarely, if ever, enter a criminal court, have no more foundation for an opinion on this question than any other citizen. But it lawyers, with supposed knowledge and experience above the rest of the community, take a negative view, the attitude of the public toward enforcement must be strongly affected."

James T. Pugh, who saluted his resignation was silent. Immediately upon analysis of the resolution submitted to him, declared it "disastrous" that members of the bar and the name of the association should be made an instrument of this sort.

He pointed out the wording of the resolution, which says that "the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act, and all orders and regulations for the enforcement thereof, should be repealed and the subject of prohibition remitted to the sole regulation of the several states."

Middle Ground Ignored

"The attempt is made," Mr. Pugh said, "to have us vote 'yes' or 'no' on a proposition that would put the United States back 15 years. The resolution totally ignores any middle ground. It is safe to say that many members of the association opposed to the saloon will vote 'yes' unthinkingly."

"It is movements of this sort, taken by a body dedicated to justice, that encourage disrespect for law among the body of citizens taken as a whole."

Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney at Boston, in a previous characterization of the poll, called it "another instance of the prevalent loose methods of dealing with fundamentals."

Mr. Tarr is now being criticized by the Constitutional Liberty League for

his statements in regard to the poll and related issues. One of the objections advanced by the league concluded that "it might be well for Mr. Tarr to ascertain how sincere the drys are in the matter of enforcement." Mr. Tarr's "quarrel," it was claimed, is not with the league but with "a majority of our citizens."

I'm Alone Affair Still Sub Justice

Justification for Sinking Not Affected by Dismissal of Criminal Charges

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Department of Justice, in authorizing the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to dismiss the criminal complaint against the master and crew of the rum-running schooner I'm Alone, called attention to the fact that the dismissal was not to be construed as affecting the legal justification of the Coast Guard cutters for their action in ordering the I'm Alone to submit to search and in their pursuit and sinking of the schooner.

As the investigators had been unable to obtain the necessary evidence to show that overt acts of the conspiracy charged had taken place on shore or within the marginal three-mile limit of waters, the complaint was dismissed.

It is clear, the Department of Justice holds, that there may have been a proper cause for boarding and seizing the vessel and pursuing her for that purpose, although available evidence may not have been sufficient to procure conviction of the I'm Alone officers.

The information obtained by the Department of Justice bearing on the case has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who is dealing with it.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Stimson said that the American reply to the Canadian Government's memorandum on the sinking of the I'm Alone was being prepared and that as soon as it had been delivered to the Canadian Minister both notes would be made public.

COOLIDGE TO BECOME INSURANCE OFFICER

NEW YORK (AP)—Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New Life Insurance Company, announced April 10 that Calvin Coolidge will become a director of the company, succeeding the late Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France. Mr. Coolidge was nominated at a meeting of the board April 10 and will be elected at the May meeting.

In making his announcement Mr. Kingsley made public a letter from the former President accepting the nomination "believing that life insurance is the most effective instrumentality for the promotion of industry, saving and character ever devised." He added he believed a well-managed mutual company to be a co-operative society for the advancement of the public welfare.

It is obvious that members of the association who rarely, if ever, enter a criminal court, have no more foundation for an opinion on this question than any other citizen. But it lawyers, with supposed knowledge and experience above the rest of the community, take a negative view, the attitude of the public toward enforcement must be strongly affected."

James T. Pugh, who saluted his resignation was silent. Immediately upon analysis of the resolution submitted to him, declared it "disastrous" that members of the bar and the name of the association should be made an instrument of this sort.

He pointed out the wording of the resolution, which says that "the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act, and all orders and regulations for the enforcement thereof, should be repealed and the subject of prohibition remitted to the sole regulation of the several states."

Middle Ground Ignored

"The attempt is made," Mr. Pugh said, "to have us vote 'yes' or 'no' on a proposition that would put the United States back 15 years. The resolution totally ignores any middle ground. It is safe to say that many members of the association opposed to the saloon will vote 'yes' unthinkingly."

"It is movements of this sort, taken by a body dedicated to justice, that encourage disrespect for law among the body of citizens taken as a whole."

Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney at Boston, in a previous characterization of the poll, called it "another instance of the prevalent loose methods of dealing with fundamentals."

Mr. Tarr is now being criticized by the Constitutional Liberty League for

Buffalo National Flower Show Puts Out Hand to Home Gardener

Growers Who Have Spent Years in Developing One Bloom Ready to Give Advice to Chap Who Wants to Raise an Orchid or Two

By JANET MABIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The tenth annual flower and garden show of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, current here through Sunday at the 10th Field Artillery Armory is a fragrant, beautifully arranged, brilliantly toned free-will offering to the public from the florists of the United States out of their years of cultural labor.

The entrance to the exhibition simulates an entrance to a great private estate. Green bronze gates, with slender grilles and the utmost simplicity of modeling, have been lent by the Seymour Knox estate and hinged to lofty stone pillars to mark ingress through curved walls of evergreen; the opened gateway leads to a long avenue on either side of which are formal and semi-formal garden entries.

W. Mark Palmer of Buffalo shows a simple, highly formalized small garden complementing a dust-colored, spired garden house that has striking touches of cobalt to relieve the medium tone of its plaster. Jerry Brookins & Son show a formal spring garden, a pattern of tinkling fountains, a winding pathway, little conifers and flowering spirea, the pink of flowering peach, and honeysuckle the color of long forgotten ivory. David L. Scott of Corfu, who shows a diversity of excellent fine entries, has a long garden in which daffodils and tulips, bluebells and narcissi and other small flowers nod with humor among themselves at the vanity of a bronze Narcissa, gazing fascinated at her reflection in a pool.

Local Garden Clubs Have Place
Happily garden clubs, in the vicinity of Buffalo, have been admitted as exhibitors in this otherwise professional show. It was on Monday by famous rose grower: "Always after a big flower show, there is a tremendous increase in its locality of interest and effort among amateur gardeners."

He spoke of the garden clubs, and the clever concentrations of school children upon their supervised gardens, and made it apparent that such interest is grateful and of significance to the professional flower growers, for it shows that the original intention of the society, which is likewise a deep-felt desire of all gardeners, is being realized.

"Perhaps," said this man, "many can only have a little scrap of back yard to cultivate; perhaps they can only spend 50 cents or \$1 for seed; but these, and the will to grow and tend and love flowers are all that are necessary to put man in tune with the universe."

And so, the garden clubs are an important aspect of the show. The Hamburg Garden Club, for instance, utilized a mere scrap of space, a little turf, a few tulips, a few hyacinths, a little pink cherry in bloom, a bench and a tiny pool mirroring a small bronze figure. The East Aurora, the Orchard Park and the Buffalo Garden

clubs have likewise entries that received the favorable notice of jurors; and it would be nice if all the owners of unsightly fruit and vegetable stands along the highways of the country could spend a few moments looking at the model roadside stand of the Erie County Home Bureau, with its green-painted shelves, its neat divisions of flowers and vegetables and fruits, and butter and eggs.

Ready to Help Amateurs

The commercial exhibits, in all their diverse excellencies, are important from two standpoints.

They are significant of progress made in the half century or so that has seen commercial flower growing in the United States change from a small number of amateur profits to a day when there are many millions of dollars.

Then there are their efficacy as a means of spreading a love for horticulture. Roses, carnations, sweet peas, orchids, valley and Eastern lilies, hydrangeas, rhododendrons, schizanthus, genistas, calceolarias, and all the rest shown are gigantic specimens, the highest achievement of cultural skill and of an excellence not easy for the amateur gardener to accomplish; yet men and women who pause to study them, their lovely beauty, their shape and texture, their remarkable foliage, must be powerfully encouraged by the reward of labor they receive.

Practically all the exhibitors have booths ranged along the outer edges of the exhibition hall, and in the booths are literature and pictures and men who call it a privilege to explain their specialties to those interested.

A man pauses before the booth, for instance, of Armacost & Royston of Sawtelle, Calif., and surveys the array of orchid plants in pots, then ranges all the way from tiny little two-leaved, numbered specimens in pots the size of a half-dollar to very dignified plants that are four and five years old.

And the man, who has a little greenhouse that holds simple things like carnations, perhaps, smiles a little and says, "Well, I'd kind of

like to have two or three orchids just for myself," and finds himself warmed and encouraged by a most painstaking conversation which, in the end, leaves him with concrete and practical advice about the age and price of the plants he should buy in order to get the greatest satisfaction out of his desire for "two or three orchids, just for myself."

From *Cactus to Rose*

Excellent showings of cacti by Manda of New Jersey; roses by A. N. Pierson of Cromwell, Conn., and the Hill Floral Products Company of Richmond, Ind.; calceolarias of great delicacy and loveliness of coloring by L. C. Stroh of Batavia, N. Y.; a small but choice collection of orchids from "Orchidale," the famous estate of Albert C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Beverly, Mass.; a small collection of fascinating "Beloperone guttata," flowered with rust and green blooms like sprays of wheat, by F. R. Pierson of Tarrytown, N. Y., with remarkable hydrangeas, bulb flowers, azaleas, rhododendrons and yellow and white callas, help to make the unusually complete cycle of entries.

The exhibit in a side hall by retail florists in the vicinity, all arranged for effect and showing the exertion of much originality and decorative skill, is of particular interest. Trade exhibits are numerous and interesting to amateurs as well as to professionals.

The Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service, with its 4500 members in the United States and Canada, and 700 members in countries outside these areas, maintains not only its characteristic telegraph service in an exhibit space, but a flower shop as well; and when an infant of three, starry-eyed and sweet in her best blue coat and bonnet, stood before a young saleswoman there, and announced clearly, "I want a bunch of nice pink sweet peas to take home to my muver who couldn't come," it seemed abundant evidence that the florists of the United States are doing their work, as largely educational as it is cultural, well.

In addition, the commission's complaint challenged the validity of the Southern's control of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad, which it acquired by purchase in 1916.

The effect of the acquisition of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad, the commission said, "may be to substantially lessen competition between the Southern Railway, the Mobile & Ohio and the New Orleans & Northeastern, and to restrain commerce in certain sections and communities."

Under terms of a deposit agreement originally made in 1901, the commission's complaint said, more than 50,000 shares of an existing share total of 60,000, constituting the Mobile & Ohio, have been acquired by the Southern Railway. In addition, general mortgage bonds of the Mobile & Ohio were also said to have come under control of the Southern system.

The Southern's step in acquiring the control of the Mobile and Ohio without approval and authorization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was thus described as a violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law.

JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL
TO TEACH EDUCATION

BALTIMORE (AP)—A new school in Johns Hopkins University for advanced studies in education is announced by Frank F. Goodnow, president. The newest addition to the work of the university, following with a few months an institute for research in law, was provided by action of the trustees who also established two new degrees, master of education and doctor of education.

On April 10 the band assembled in

I. C. C. SAYS ROAD IS VIOLATOR OF ANTITRUST LAW

Southern to Answer Charge
Based on Acquisition of
Mobile & Ohio

WASHINGTON (AP)—A complaint charging the Southern Railway system with violating the anti-trust laws by acquiring control of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, was issued April 10 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on its own motion. The railroad was ordered to appear at a hearing here May 20.

In addition, the commission's complaint challenged the validity of the Southern's control of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad, which it acquired by purchase in 1916.

The effect of the acquisition of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad, the commission said, "may be to substantially lessen competition between the Southern Railway, the Mobile & Ohio and the New Orleans & Northeastern, and to restrain commerce in certain sections and communities."

Under terms of a deposit agreement originally made in 1901, the commission's complaint said, more than 50,000 shares of an existing share total of 60,000, constituting the Mobile & Ohio, have been acquired by the Southern Railway. In addition, general mortgage bonds of the Mobile & Ohio were also said to have come under control of the Southern system.

The Southern's step in acquiring the control of the Mobile and Ohio without approval and authorization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was thus described as a violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law.

The action, it was indicated, has been taken because of the increasing demands upon the foundation due to the larger salaries which are paid at present as compared with 1906 when the foundation was formed. The change, however, will be so arranged as to have its major effect upon future pensions rather than upon retired educators already receiving funds from the foundation.

The foundation at present has 809 pensioners upon its lists. In order to offset the reduced schedules, they will receive outright annual gifts of not to exceed \$500 each.

front of the Masonic Temple, where the former President has his office, and he came out and stood in a snowstorm while the musicians played one selection. He also shook hands with Chief Shumata, leader of the band, and Princess Young Blood, the only woman among the musicians.

Mr. Coolidge also received a visit at his office from Lynn Atkinson and S. A. Lindauer of Los Angeles, members of the engineering company which built the Coolidge Dam at San Carlos, Ariz. They invited him to attend the exercises marking the completion of the dam and presented him with a volume of photographs of the project and a pocket piece bearing his name on one side and an engraving of the dam on the other.

**SALMON PACK RECORDS
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—New records

were reached in the salmon pack in British Columbia this year, the total pack being 2,035,637 cases. Maj. J. M. Motherwell, Dominion inspector for fisheries in British Columbia in his annual report states that fisheries in the province are improved as a result of the department's conservation program regarding spawning conditions.

The action, it was indicated, has been taken because of the increasing demands upon the foundation due to the larger salaries which are paid at present as compared with 1906 when the foundation was formed. The change, however, will be so arranged as to have its major effect upon future pensions rather than upon retired educators already receiving funds from the foundation.

The foundation at present has 809 pensioners upon its lists. In order to offset the reduced schedules, they will receive outright annual gifts of not to exceed \$500 each.

College Pensions Reduced by Rise in Salary Scale

Carnegie Foundation Adopts
New Schedules Affecting
Future Grants Chiefly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Pensions paid to retired college professors by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching will be considerably reduced after May 1, according to reports in educational circles here.

On that date the foundation will make formal announcement of new pension schedules which will reduce the maximum yearly stipend from \$3600 to \$2400, it was said.

The action, it was indicated, has

been taken because of the increasing demands upon the foundation due to the larger salaries which are paid at present as compared with 1906 when the foundation was formed. The change, however, will be so arranged as to have its major effect upon future pensions rather than upon retired educators already receiving funds from the foundation.

The foundation at present has 809 pensioners upon its lists. In order to offset the reduced schedules, they will receive outright annual gifts of not to exceed \$500 each.

Bordering the Ocean

</

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Where Do the Radio Echoes Come From?

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Professor STORMER of Oslo, Professor Appleton of King's College, London, and Dr. van der Pol of the well-known Dutch P. C. J. shortwave stations are all intrigued by the apparent echoes of signals sent out into space. If these sounds are echoes, where do they come from? These three experts have all heard the same signals return, similar in pitch but fainter, at intervals varying from 3 to 25 seconds.

Hitherto it has been supposed that a layer of ionized electricity which exists at a distance of 60 miles or so from the earth's surface deflected radio signals back to earth. But if these echoes are really those of the

signals sent out they must have penetrated this Heaviside layer and travelled on until deflected back by some force which they are unable to penetrate.

Professor STORMER holds that layers of electricity are sent out from the sun when it is at its nearest point to the earth's magnetic equatorial plane. This occurs in February, March and October, and it is this layer, he says, which deflects back the signals. This theory is upheld by the inability to get the echoes since October.

With radio signals traveling at the same speed as light, 186,000 miles per second, one is left wondering what immense distance beyond the earth's surface is reached when it takes 25 seconds for their return. These signals and their echoes have been clearly heard in Norway, Holland and England, and if they are heard again in March and, after that, again in October, Professor STORMER's theory would appear to be correct.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the continental coast-to-coast hookup. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in the time zone.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 14

Concert Artists

Walter Gieseking, pianist (Baldwin-WJZ Chain). He is probably the season's outstanding concert artist from a radio popularity viewpoint. Mr. Gieseking has a piano program that charms the casual listener who has come to think of listening to great artists as something hard and fast about this pianist. He will take today's popular fox trot and play it as you have never heard it played before. He is on the Baldwin hour by request this afternoon. He will play some of the simpler classics seldom played by concert artists, pieces used in the third, fourth and fifth groups of the Baldwin hour. Fall in love with him if you can. 7:30 p. m.

FOR MONDAY, APRIL 15

Grand Opera

Victor Herbert's "Natoma" (WEAF Chain). National Grand Opera Company. 11 p. m.

Orchestra

Gypsies (A. & P. P.-WEAF Chain). 8:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). 11 p. m.

Vocal and Orchestral

Vaughn de Leata and Franklin Baum (Edison-WEAF Chain, transcontinental). 9 p. m.

Charlie Chaplin's Favorite Pictures (Edison-WJZ Chain, transcontinental). 9 p. m.

Siegfried Nissen, bass (General Motors-WEAF Chain, transcontinental). 11 p. m.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit (CBS). 10 p. m.

Freddie Rich's Cowboys (Coco-CBS). 8:30 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Anna Case, soprano, and Rudolph Ganz, pianist-composer (DeForest - CBS Chain, transcontinental). Good things about the growing in popularity of piano requirements. You can play around a bit after the Gieseking concert but be sure and come back to the piano.

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick-WJZ Chain). 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Ballad Hour (CBS). 8 p. m.

Cathedral Hour (CBS). 4 p. m.

West Point Cadet Choir (WJZ Chain).

Voices of 169 cadets of the academy.

4 p. m.

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick-WJZ Chain). 10 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Spanish Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Native players on guitars and mandolins, making their radio debut. 1:30 p. m.

Southern Program (McKinney-WJZ Chain). 4 p. m.

Russian Music (WJZ Chain). Nomads, a Russian orchestra led by Paul Zam, 1 p. m.

Spanish Dances (WJZ Chain). El Tango Romantico period. 9:45 p. m.

"Around The Samovar" (CBS). Featuring Elena Kazanova, violinist and other artists. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Broadway Hits (CBS). 8 p. m.

History of the Dance (Majestic). 9 p. m.

Light Opera

"The Contrabandista" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque opera in two acts by F. C.

DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST

APRIL 15

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

52 Boylston Street, Boston

Recent Dividends 4 1/2%

Send for "BANKING BY MAIL"

Russian Cream Sponge Squares

CREAMY and strange and nourishing! Ida Bailey Allen, President of the National Radio Home-Makers Club, will broadcast this recipe for The American Sugar Refining Co. at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning over Station WNAC.

"Sweeten it with Domino" American Sugar Refining Company

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO. PUBLISHERS 429 S. Wabash Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Re-NEW your floors yourself

Save \$25, \$25, and even more a room by doing over your floors with this light, yet powerful, floor machine—the new household FINNELL. With a special polished platen, minutes weekly for each room, the FINNELL will keep your floors beautiful.

A five-in-one machine. Waxes, polishes, removes, washes, brightens, and scrubs. Costs only \$75.00, complete, small added charge for extended payments.

For business use—Seven other sizes of FINNELL machines for factories, stores, office buildings, schools, etc. A right size for every purpose.

Write for free illustrated folder, stating where to buy for business use. Address FINNELL SYSTEM, Inc., 2104-A East Street Elkhart, Indiana. District offices in principal cities. In Canada, write 130 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont.

FINNELL ELECTRIC FLOOR MACHINE

It scrubs It waxes It polishes

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED—Good territory open for active men to sell the Household FINNELL. Experience in the household appliance field a help. Write for details. Also good men on oil field, handling large metals, small business and industry units. State whether interested in Household or Industrial. Address FINNELL SYSTEM, INC., 2104-A East Street, Elkhart, Ind.

CANARIES AND MEN



the announcement that he will pass the intervening months before the next round of lawmaking begins in making a new violin.

Mr. Jenkins is a lover of music, and frequently during the legislative period can be heard playing an instrument of his own making in the rooms of the Judiciary Committee, of which he is chairman.

Unlimited patience, and a true ear for tone values are essential in violin making. Mr. Jenkins says, in much as no two pieces of wood of the same fiber or thickness, even though cut from the same block, vibrate at the same pitch.

Is the Band Pass Problem Solved?

By VOLNEY D. HURD

FOR OURS' work on band pass filters improves one's knowledge of them, even if it doesn't produce just the set one wants. Mr. Browning's three articles, published April 2, 4 and 5, taking up this work as something new, brings up several points which seem to merit discussion, based on the writer's work as of 1925.

In the second article, fourth paragraph, he states that the tuned-plate grid method is of questionable value due to the fact that the amplification is only half as much as that with full tuned plate. However, since full tuned plate is too broad and transformer coupling is generally used, this also cuts the amplification about in half.

The third statement, that an extra coil and condenser are used solely for the purpose of obtaining the band pass effect, would infer that this little added expense and apparatus was not worth the gain in tone quality. However, if anyone has listened to a true band-pass job, they know that it would be worth several extra tuning units.

He does hit right upon the weak point of the double tuned transformer, a point we decided in 1926 must cause this system to be discarded as far as tuned R. F. is concerned, when he speaks of the critical coupling and the need for its automatic variation.

Finally in the third article, Mr. Browning suggests the staggering of the two grids, which was not forward by several engineers, but our own experiments would hardly indicate that it is as good as the double-tuned transformer. We feel, however, that a satisfactory solution to band pass filtering at radio frequencies should soon be forthcoming.

One of the interesting features of the ensemble and a unique one is the presence of Mr. Leviton's feathered assistants—the Commodore canaries who flock in the lobby by the dozen and join in with the music of his violin and the instruments of his men. It is remarkable how they contribute their melody at precisely the right moment.

DRY LEADER'S HOBBY IS MAKING VIOLINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Edmund B. Jenks, dry leader, has left Albany on the conclusion of the legislative session with

The Empire Builders (Great Northern-WEAF Chain, transcontinental). 10:30 p. m.

Thompson Corsets (Chesapeake-WJZ Chain). Now they are going to have an airport! 9:30 p. m.

Organ Recital

Lew White (WJZ Chain). 10:30 p. m.

Sketches

The Empire Builders (Great Northern-WEAF Chain, transcontinental). 10:30 p. m.

"Chicago's Original Linen Store"

Linens and Laces

We are prepared to handle all one's requirements for the Home or for Personal Use.

The Linen Troussseau—Our Specialty

Correspondence Invited

I. J. Litwinsky

THE LINEN STORE INC. 56 S. Michigan Avenue, University Club Building, CHICAGO

Knickerbocker Case Co.

2311-29 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Black cowhide leather case, \$8.75 each

Black waterproof leather grained covering, \$4.75 each

Delivered postpaid anywhere in U. S.

Satification guaranteed or money back.

Knickerbocker Case Co.

2311-29 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"A POUND AND A QUARTER FOR A DOLLAR"

Betsy Ann Chocolates

Advertised exclusively in The Christian Science Monitor. Not sold by dealers. Order by mail.

Modern Home Style

Betsy Ann Chocolates

BETSY ANN

THE HOME FORUM

A Student Revisits His Alma Mater

RETURNING to the New England town, where an American college has laid its good foundations, I deemed it my first duty to climb up the hill; for my Alma Mater is an old institution of learning, perched on a tranquil hill overlooking the busy section of the town. For about thirteen years I had not been there, not since the day I wore the cap and gown of the graduating class. What a stir for my imagination!

Climbing up the hill I was fascinated; first, because I was passing from the rushing and hustling zone of human activity to the quiet and meditative mood of learning; and secondly, as I climbed I could not help recalling the day when I first went up that same hill as a laborer, just arrived in this land, to work on the college library there constructed. It was then that I saw the buildings of the college in the campus and around, professors and students of both sexes strolling on, or forming small groups in front of stately white and red halls resting in the shade of big old trees. And while I toiled hard that day in the library building, scraping the wooden floors, my thoughts wandered off to the campus and quiet halls, where professors and students met. Then I thought other thoughts, and visions passed before my eyes; memories came and went and the image of the old village in Armenia, whence I had come, faded like a dream vanishing, and America expanded before my eyes.

Now as I again climbed the hill after so many years of absence I thought of that first day of my boyhood, and of the library where I labored as a student. My heart was filled with strange feelings. I thought of the gay college life about the campus, and of the bell that rang in the morning for chapel service, and during the day for the changing of lecture periods. Oh, the sweetness of the days gone by!

It was a mild, melancholy day in early autumn, my first day in college as a student. There was a mellowness in the air; a gentle breeze in the branches of trees on the campus. Some withered leaves were blown off over my head, and on the ground they alighted like birds, ready to fly away on the autumnal wind. It seems only yesterday. I had come this time to study. I was seated in the main hall of the library of which I had before polished the wooden floors. How strange and sweet all the trim borders on the campus, the statues and monuments, solemn and meditative, looking down over all with imperious countenances.

The students were swarming gayly from hall to hall, in the rest of the first day, full of ambitions and designs, chatting and laughing and roaring in the way which is common to the students in an American college; boisterously talking about the days of vacation just gone by, or solemnly unfolding designs for the future. But I was withdrawn in an aloofness, bewildered by the striking

"Where are they now, my professors?" I thought, as my memory lingered on the horizon of my imagination. "Have they gone into retirement, or into active life, perhaps living in the country who knows? Where are my fellow students, who had listened to my quaint accents of English so often, and wondered?" The buildings and statues, and trees were there, holding in their grasp memories that they may convey to those who come back to their Alma Mater, in search of the sweetness of the days gone by, and of the friendliness of professors and fellow students.

What a firm relationship there is between our souls and the outside world; we are the living embodiment of all the things; they draw us to themselves! A mellowness often emanates from a simple object—which had some relationship with us in the past. Where is the root of the mystery? We like to stand in front of things for hours, in meditation, and they in return begin to speak to us in an old language entirely different from our ordinary one. The world of our feelings enters into a cycle, in which dear old images and incidents appear to us on a plane higher than the material one, with their sharp edges rounded, with their angular shapes smoothed, and with their stern to mellowed. The world of human thoughts in relation to the outer world, reshaping things and objects and images, and lending them the sweetness of the time past.

I stood by the West Gate of the campus, thus, communicating with the external aspects of my Alma Mater. In the course of a short hour I lived once more the sweet days that will never return; I envisioned the images of those, who taught me to find the right path in this world; I spoke in an old universal tongue with the statues and walls and trees about the days gone by, and about persons, who sat with me under the roof of learning. My longing heart was then satisfied, so I turned my back to the college, strolling down the hill. I promenaded over the best streets to ride; the car for another lecture, youthful voices filled the campus, students drifting out of the halls to proceed to other halls.

And I was going down the hill to the noisy zone of human conflict, because I had to go. The spirit of humility which is so conspicuously absent in the hubbub of the crowd, had taken possession of me. Humility, certainly, is aspiration for higher and nobler things, I thought, while I proceeded toward the tumult of the town.

N. D.

Marsh Marigold

These flowers are peddled about New England streets every spring under the name of cowslips, a name which they have no claim, and which is the result of that reckless fashion of christening unorganized flowers which is so prevalent, and which is responsible for so much confusion about their English names.

The derivation of marigold is somewhat obscure. In the "Grete Herball" of the sixteenth century the flower is spoken of as Mary Gowles, and by the early English poets as gold simply. As the first part of the word might be derived from the Anglo-Saxons—*mar*—a marsh, it seems possible that the entire name may signify marsh-gold, which would be an appropriate and poetic title for this shining flower of the marshes.

Mrs. WILLIAM STARR DANA, in "How to Know the Wild Flowers."

Invitation

When April skies let fall their first, soft showers,
Before the woodland ways are spread with flowers,
From the warm earth, or from a mossy bed,
The early mushroom lifts its pixy head
And nods invitingly as if 'twould speak
And say, "Let's start our game of hide-and-seek."

AGNES DE LANO.

The Lark

Oh, wilt thou climb yon heavens for me,
Thou starry turrett' height,
Thou interlude of melody,
'Twixt darkness and the light,
And find—heav'n's blessings on thy pinions rest!—
The lovely maid—the moonlight of the west?
No woodland caroller art thou!
Far from the archer's eye,
Thy course is o'er the mountain's brow.
Thy music in the sky!
Then fearless be thy flight, and strong,
Thou earthly messenger of angel song.

—From the Welsh of Dafydd Ab Gwilym. Translated by A. J. JONES.

Colors of the Opal

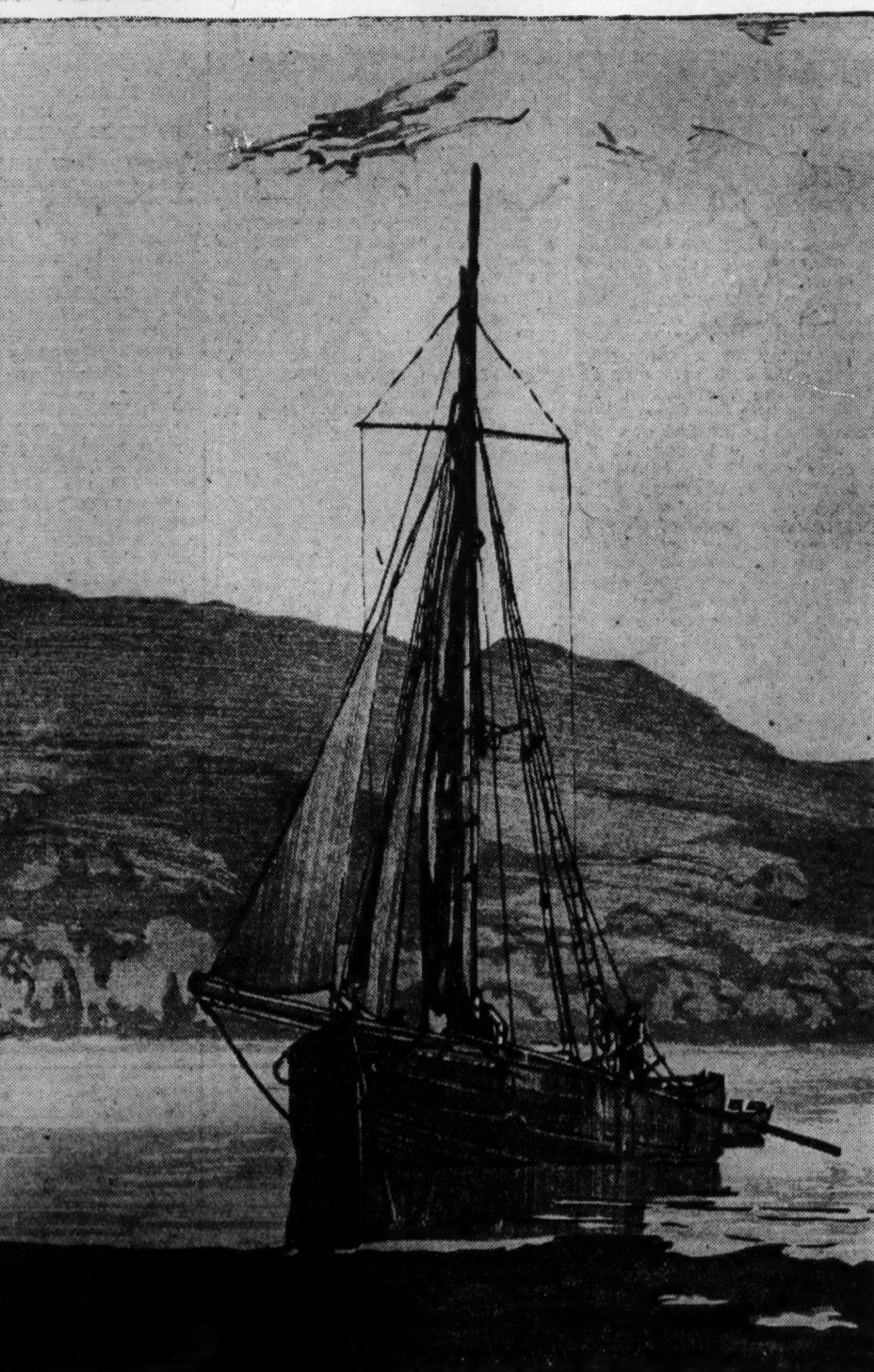
Ice! It seemed to be everywhere! Ice in the Sound where it flows between Sweden and Denmark; ice-polluted ice, grinding among the tiers of shipping and in the waters of the canals, which seem a part of a large waterside city; ice inside, as well as outside the vessels; ice on the backs of the airships bringing the letters to the city, and ice in the milk bottles, standing on the doorsteps of its inhabitants. Copenhagen has indeed been icebound! Even the wind seemed to bring with it an icy element, which nipped the rosy cheeks of the children on their way to school before eight of the clock, as is their wont in Denmark. Then, in a single night it began to melt, and in some parts it was as if the waters had only just commenced to move from the face of the earth, so that one might almost expect to meet a monster of the sea wending its way to the depths of the Sound.

A large expanse of the waters is again visible from Langeline, the beautiful walk along the water-side, and the graceful curve of the coastline is resuming its normal appearance, that of giving the water the form of a lake, when seen from a distance, with the coast of Sweden to the north and Copenhagen at the other. Spring has come with it, and nature, who seems to be here teaming with ripe fulfillment of crisp and cool Scottish air.

Miss Stevenson, at least in her recent and best prints, contents herself with few and often somber hues, but this economy with color is a most interesting factor. In the successful achievement of her end in view. And in the instance of this gifted artist's work it enhances the beauty and peculiar charm of the print; there is not the slightest attempt at playing to the gallery, but people, susceptible to the peculiar lure of Scotland, will find this mirrored in her prints, with their somber, some might even think monotonous, color scheme.

Her efforts, on the contrary, possess much beauty of color. There are more hues and values in "The Coal Boat" than a cursory glance would make one realize, only they are so skillfully blended that they places it almost beyond detection. But this was their intended purpose to perfection. Other colors would unquestionably have had a less pleasing effect—there are times when exclusiveness is a virtue. "The Coal Boat" affords a convincing proof of this.

In a print of such subdued tones, design plays an important part. The workday but handsome boat is very ably drawn, and resting on the placid waters of a loch it stands out proudly against the receding hills, which are likewise rendered with much sympathy and discretion. There is strength and dignity in them.



Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

The Coal Boat. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss Helen Stevenson.

Andelig-sinnethet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkelen i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne siden

PAULUS skriver: „Aa vær kjedelig sinnet er død, men vær sædlig sinnet er liv og fred.“ (Engelsk bibeloversettelse). Der er mange som har ønsket å bli andelig-sinnet; og hele mennesket vilde kjempe for Andelighet hvis de forstod at Paulus har kyntet et bestemt, bevislig faktum. For eller senere vil hvert menneske finne at lydighet mot det dødelige sin og død; det vil si, denne lydighet utestenger den samme følelse av glede, substans, frihet, liv og helse, mens lydighet mot Gud, And, er dødeles av Andelig harmoni.

Der er dem som har hatt et ønske å bli andelig-sinnet, men som ikke har fått fatt med dette rette mål for sile, dø det har forekommet dem å være et høyst arbeide, så lenge de har vært nødt til å befate seg med denne verdenliggjende.

Andre colors would unquestionably have had a less pleasing effect—there are times when exclusiveness is a virtue. "The Coal Boat" affords a convincing proof of this.

In a print of such subdued tones, design plays an important part. The workday but handsome boat is very ably drawn, and resting on the placid waters of a loch it stands out proudly against the receding hills, which are likewise rendered with much sympathy and discretion. There is strength and dignity in them.

Owl

Leave your fires that burn so bright,
Here's my hand and let's be going!
For the night is black and the moon is white.
And a mighty wind's a-blowing!
And we'll watch the clouds sail out to sea,
And we'll hear the wind in the linden tree,
And we'll find the daylight growing!

—KATHLEEN MILLAY, in "The Hermit Thrush."

Henry James at Work

It was extraordinarily easy for him to recover the past; he had always been sensitive to impressions.

All he had to do was to render his sense of those records as adequately as he could. Each morning, after reading over the pages written the day before, he would settle down in a chair for an hour or so of conscious effort. Then, lifted on a rising and pace up and down the room, sounding out the past in tones of resonance and depth. At such times he was beyond reach of irrelevant sounds and sights. Hosts of cats—a tribe he usually pointed with shouts of execration—right wall outside the window, balanxes of motor-cars bearing dreaded visitors might hoot at the door. He heard nothing of them. The only thing that could arrest his progress was the escape of the word he wanted to use. When that had vanished he broke off the rhythmic pacing and made his way to a chimey-piece or book-case tall enough to support his elbows while he rested his head in his hands, and audibly pursued the fugitive—from "The Hogarth Essays." THEODOORA BOAS-QUER, in "Henry James at Work."

The derivation of marigold is somewhat obscure. In the "Grete Herball" of the sixteenth century the flower is spoken of as Mary Gowles, and by the early English poets as gold simply. As the first part of the word might be derived from the Anglo-Saxons—*mar*—a marsh, it seems possible that the entire name may signify marsh-gold, which would be an appropriate and poetic title for this shining flower of the marshes.

—Mrs. WILLIAM STARR DANA, in "How to Know the Wild Flowers."

Spiritual-Mindedness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAUL writes, "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." Many have desired to be spiritually minded; and all mankind would strive for spirituality if they understood that Paul stated an exact, demonstrable fact. Sooner or later each one will find that to obey the carnal mind is death; that is, this obedience shuts out the true sense of joy, substance, freedom, life, and health, while to obey God, Spirit, is to gain spiritual harmony.

Some who have wished that they might become spiritually minded have not started out in this righteous endeavor, because, so long as they must engage in the affairs of the world, it has appeared to them a hopeless task. How to be in the world but not of the world is a problem which has appealed to many to be unsolvable. This conclusion is accepted only because of misapprehension of what constitutes spiritual-mindedness.

Christian Science has revealed to the world that God, Spirit, is infinite good, and that goodness and spirituality are therefore synonymous.

Those who wish to be spiritually minded, but fear that they cannot attain this state of consciousness while engaged in human affairs, could not be thus deluded by error if they understood that God, Spirit, is good, and that to be spiritually minded is to reflect God, good.

The endeavor to obey the Golden Rule is a step toward becoming spiritually minded. Surely no one believes that it is impossible for him to follow the Golden Rule; and each day more and more individuals are beginning to see that the Golden Rule presents the true method of dealing harmoniously with our fellow-men, and of attaining true success.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 213), "Every step toward goodness is a departure from materiality, and is a tendency towards God, Spirit." Then, as we strive to become more gentle, patient, and forgiving, to express fairness and consideration in our dealings with others, to forget self in reflecting God and loving our fellow-men, we shall find that we are taking many steps toward goodness and spirituality.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule and strive to bring forth the fruits of the

Spirit, which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," we shall find that mingling with the world cannot separate us from the consciousness of true existence.

On page 99 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must become spiritualized in evil, and still be spiritually minded.

As we obey the Golden Rule

Fashions and Dressmaking

Paris Lingerie—Dainty and Exquisite

By ELENE FOSTER

PARIS lingerie! One may withstand the attractions of the Parisian dressmakers and milliners, but where is the woman who can resist the lure of the dainty handmade garments of pale pink crêpe de Chine or soft lustrous satin, exquisitely embroidered or lace-trimmed, which are to be found in even the tiniest shop in the shabbiest little street of this marvelous city? The most serious and practical of her sex cannot fail to feel a thrill of pleasure at the sight of such loveliness, for never, in all the history of feminine dress, has lingerie been so

dainty and alluring as at the present moment. When one contrasts the cumbersome cotton garments, starched and beruffled, of pre-war days with the dainty silk chemises of today, one realizes that there is a wide difference between underwear and lingerie." In the first place, there is no longer any distinction between summer and winter undergarments, for central heating as universal in France as it is in America, there is no reason for warmer undergarments in the house, and when one goes out of doors, one selects the frock and coat according to the temperature, which, after all, is the most sensible idea.

So the smart Parisienne wears the same kind of undergarments the year around. The chemise-pantalon, which in the United States is called the "step-in," and the long slip with the corset or girdle and, in rare cases, a brassiere, are the sum total of these "undies." The chemise-pantalon is worn over the corset, but if one prefers to wear the corset over the chemise, one wears in place of the single garment, two pieces, a chemise and a pantalon, the latter being worn over the corset. The pantalon is an amusing little garment, just about as different from its predecessor of the last decade as the proverbial chalk is from cheese. Even the term, "pantalon" is only a relic of the past, for the garment is, really a short petticoat reaching nearly to the knees, with just a hint of a joining in the middle. It is fitted snugly around the hips, usually with a stroke of the "ciseau" of lace. The favorite design for evening wear is in the form of an apron-shaped piece of silk at the back and front joined at the sides with wide bands of lace. The chemise-pantalon is also fitted perfectly to the figure with groups of tiny tucks or fine pleats at the sides. The long, straight slip which is worn over these garments may match them in color or it may be of the same color as the frock.

Materials and Colors

Crêpe de Chine, georgette, and crêpe satin are the materials used for lingerie, and pale pink is far and away the favorite color, although one also sees pale blue, pale green, and a soft corn color. Pink, however, has proved the most practical as well as the most universally becoming. The favorite trimming is Burano lace, in deep cream or ecru, for except where one can afford real Valenciennes, white lace is no longer in vogue. The bands, insertions and edges of lace are all put on with a fine line of silk embroidery, which looks like buttonhole stitching. Often

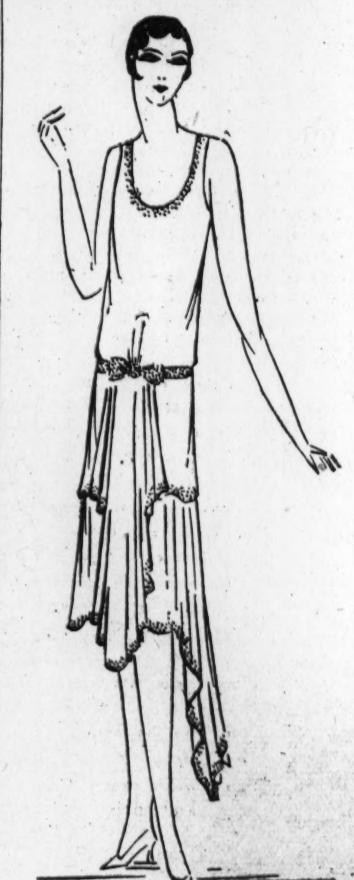
Nightgowns are of two types, the tailored variety with turnover collar and cuffs fastened with pearl or crystal links and usually with a chemisette, round or oblong, of drawn work, which model comes either with or without sleeves; and the daintier, lace-trimmed garment, which is always sleeveless. Some of the former type might well be mistaken for sports frocks, for they are made almost exactly the same with groups of pleats at the sides or front, held in place by a narrow belt of the material, often with patch pockets and bands of drawn work. These are popular with the younger generation. A shop which has a world-wide reputation for its lingerie has had a great success with a plain nightgown of heavy pink crêpe de Chine, with narrow piping of cream-white and pale blue around the armholes, the V-shaped neck and the edge of the skirt, those at the neck being brought down in a diamond-shaped motif, in the center of which the owner's monogram is embroidered in cream and blue.

The sleeveless gowns are cut in a deep V or U shape under the arms to prevent shoulder binding, and these armholes and the V-shaped neck are usually outlined with a wide band of lace. There is a wonderful nightgown designed by the house of which we have already spoken, of pure white crêpe de Chine, without sleeves and with the long armholes edged with real Valenciennes lace, which has a group of the finest tucks at either side of the front, covered on the shoulders by a beautifully embroidered spray of blossoms which falls down the front.

A charming nightgown made by Worth for the trousseau of Princess Anne of France, was also of white crêpe de Chine, made with a round neck encircled by a fold that crossed over, surplice fashion, and was edged with a frill of deep, cream-colored lace. This cross-over line was carried into a group of pleats, which continued to the hem, and there was a corresponding group of pleats at the same side of the back.

The French lingerie has never taken so kindly to the idea of pajamas as her American sisters, although the pajama lounge suit is her favorite negligée; but all the lingerie shops show pajamas, usually in pink or blue crêpe de Chine, some

times tailored like those designed for their brothers and sisters, sleeveless with a lot of lace at the neck in a more feminine fashion. Paul Poiret has a striking pajama suit which is made of two shades of pink crêpe satin, the trousers in deep rose and the jacket in a lighter shade. Horizontal bands embroidered in shaded pink are used on the front of the jacket and form the narrow turn-over cuffs at the wrists and at the bottom of the trousers. A pajama suit made for a smart Parisienne débutante by another couturière was a pale blue taffeta brocaded in a tiny, old-fashioned rosebud design piped and bound at the edges with a narrow fold of rose color, with a little rose-colored bow tying the pointed turned-down collar.



Evening Frock of White Crêpe-Satin Embroidered in Diamante, From Jenny.

Dinner for Busy Women

Place in a buttered oven dish layers of the following vegetables, peeled, and sliced very thin: First, a layer of potatoes, then one of onions, then of carrots. Between each layer, sprinkle a little flour, salt, pepper, and butter, and minced green pepper. Repeat these layers until the dish is filled within an inch of the top. Fill the remaining inch one-third full of milk and put the dish in a hot oven. Turn the flame low, and bake $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour. Then place as many lamb chops as are needed on top of the vegetables, and cook $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

With a tomato salad and a simple dessert, this makes a very delicious meal and takes little time to prepare.

If the housekeeper wishes to be out all day, she may cook the vegetables in the morning, and in the evening a half hour will be all the time needed to complete the dinner.

The Homely Sponge

Try keeping a good-sized sponge near the kitchen sink, and see how convenient and useful it is to wipe up water or anything spilled during the preparation of a meal.

A sponge kept in the bottom of the umbrella rack will absorb the moisture of a hat away with unnecessary fuss on a rainy day.

The frequent use of a sponge wrung out in clear warm water, and of a chamois for polishing, will keep the windows of both home and car always clear and sparkling.

The Romance of Spanish Shawls

By RUTH LAUGHLIN BARKER

THE silken folds of Spanish shawls whisper of moonlight touching the arches of old patios, their brilliant flowers repeat the roses nodding in summer gardens, and their long fringe suggests the swish of flounced skirts and the tap of high-heeled slippers echoing the click of canutes.

No other item in the long list of woman's adornment in these last prolific years has added such color and grace to her wardrobe as Spanish shawls.

Curiously enough, these Spanish shawls which have flowered in such profusion from opera boxes to country clubs are not Spanish at all. They are really Chinese. It is only by custom and usage that they have become nationalized as Spanish. Today most of the silken squares are embroidered in the Orient and brought to Spain, where the long, intricately knotted fringe is added. In Spain they are known as Manila shawls.

Their origin may be traced to the days when Spain was the queen of the seas and her full-sailed galleons brought back rich cargoes from the Indies. The elaborate silken shawls which arrive from the Orient were introduced into Valencia about 150 years ago. They found immediate favor with the Dofas, who draped them over their shoulders as they flirted with a fan or drew the lacy edge of a mantilla over their dark eyes. They knew the charm of silken shawls, for they had already adopted from their Moorish neighbors the Syrian chifl. This was a large silk handkerchief with long fringe which the Moors wound about their heads and which the Spanish señoritas used as shoulder scarfs at the seashore. The peasant women, too, wore shawls of wool decorated with bright ribbons, but none of these equaled the luxurious embroideries from the Orient.

However, when the fashion for these Oriental embroideries spread beyond Valencia, the Dofas found that the mother country had protected her own silk factories by prohibiting the importation of silk and wool from China and Japan. Imported by persuasive customers, the Spanish importers soon found a way to circumvent this law. The shawls were brought into Manila, which was then an important Spanish port, and shipped from there to Spain.

The sailing of the mail galleon from Manila in the month of July with a cargo worth several million pesos was the most important event of the year. Both the day of its departure and the day of its safe arrival, five months later in Spain, were celebrated with a Te Deum in the churches, while musicians promenaded the streets, which were illuminated with lanterns and banners. With the opening of the Sue Canal the journey for the "Manitas de Manila" was cut from five months to 32 days.

In Spain Today

In modern Spain one sees upon the colorful streets few of these colorful shawls. They are reserved for state occasions.

Zuloga has done much to preserve old customs and picturesque dress both through his paintings and through his insistence upon retaining old regional costumes of Spain. At a performance recently held in the historic Alcazar of Seville for the preservation of folk songs he suggested that the nobility wear the easiest and most prized "Manitas de Manila." As they promenaded through tiled doorways and past fountains in the patios it seemed that Spain had reawakened to all the glamour of the last days of Castilian dominance.

Though Spanish shawls are borrowed from the Orient, the graceful ways of wearing them belong to the Spanish women with their innate sense of exotic beauty. Usually the

shawl is folded into a deep-fringed triangle whose point comes well below the bust in in the back, brought over the shoulders and pinned down with jeweled brooches or flowers. When the shawl is used as a wrap, the point of the triangle is placed in the back, while one end may be thrown over the shoulder, coquettishly covering the chin.

Though the design often tempts one to display the shawl in full, Spanish women would never be seen with the shawl caught at each shoulder like an awkward sheet, but always wrap the folds around their graceful figures.

Designs

Through the centuries they have learned how to care for these prized heirlooms. If the reader is so fortunate as to possess one of them, she should follow the Dofas' example and tumble it into a bag when she puts it away. Folding it in the same creases tends to split the silk as well as to soil it along the folds. The silk crepe is so soft and supple that it does not rumple when tossed into a bag, but shakes out in all its lustrous beauty when one wants to wear it again.

The value of the shawl depends upon the quality of the silk upon which it is embroidered, the fine shading of the needlework in the flowers and leaves, and the length and knotting of the fringe. The embroidery is usually so fine that it is equally perfect on both sides, the only way of distinguishing the right from the wrong side being the tiny hem which is turned up on the wrong side. The shawl when worked is held

country are now found in the Southwest of the United States, that empire which was for so many centuries New Spain. The trade routes through Mexico brought into these colonies many things from the Orient, such as gold and silver, and these were used for salt—a commodity as precious as gold and which was to be found only in the great salt lakes of New Mexico.

Rebos in Mexico

Rebos are still a usual part of the dress of the women in Mexico. They are narrower than the embroidered shawls, being a yard wide and two yards long. They are woven in brilliant stripes, much of the silk being soaked in olive oil before it is woven, and later washed out. The stripes which the men wear folded over their shoulders are of wool and during a journey often serve both as an overcoat and a mattress. The printed woolen shawls of gay colors and patterned garlands which some of the Indians wear are made in Czechoslovakia.

This is but another proof that the shawl is universally beloved by women, whether it is made in China and worn in Spain, or whether it comes from the Balkans to the still primitive Indian country of the United States.

"Light on your Feet"

FOOT-FRIEND SHOES



TRY THIS 10 MINUTE TEST

Step into a pair of Foot-Friends—One look reveals their style; 10 minutes proves their comfort.

Send for Style Booklet "C" and local dealer's name!

The LAPE & ADLER CO., Columbus, Ohio

more than 500 sheets of good writing paper \$1



more than 5 sheets for 11

Letter Size 8 1/2 x 11—Legal Size 8 1/2 x 13
Also Half Size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2—2 1/2 lbs. 60c
Pamphlet—Quarter Size 8 1/2 x 11—2 1/2 lbs. 75c
Envelopes—Quarter Thousand, \$1.00
Protected by an attractive handy box
West of U.S. 10c. Half Size 7 1/2 x 11—2 1/2 lbs. 25c

An unusually large box of quality writing paper, which can be used for typewriter, mimeograph, carbon, carbonless, etc. However, we want you to get the big idea. This box is made especially for the home (adults and children), schools and private offices.

Personal Stationery at the Post of Scratch Pads
Travelling stationery, department store, general and departmental stores—if they do not supply you, we will pay the parcel post to your home.

Mention this advertisement when ordering
an interesting package of samples free
(including a Miracle Paper Dish Rag) for you and your friends.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.
Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A.

Charming New Patterns in Whittall Rugs

Whittall Rug designs are an interesting study to one who delights in attractive home settings.

There are patterns in the colorful spirit of today—as modern as one may wish, others in which soft, rich tones combine to enhance any scheme of furnishing.

And no matter which be chosen, each carries that impressive undertone of quality which none but the finest wools, dyes and weaving can impart.

Whether your rug selection be the famous Anglo-Persian or the more reasonably priced Palmer Wilton, be assured your Whittall will deliver the limit of satisfactory service.

Whittall Carpets, too, possess every fine attribute of Whittall Rugs.



M. J. WHITTALL ASSOCIATES, LTD.
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Whittall Catalog in Colors Mailed on Request

Take these three steps...

1. A teaspoonful of Instant Postum in the cup . . .
2. Fill cup with hot (not boiled) milk . . .
3. Stir, and sweeten to taste . . .

. . . you have a wonderful drink for children! A drink brimming with nourishment. A hot drink deliciously flavored. Even children who do not like milk alone drain their cups of Instant Postum made with milk. It's so good!

Thousands of mothers know this already—they serve Instant Postum made with milk, to their children every day. Schools, too, have taken it up and made it the official drink with the noon-day lunch. Now try it in your home! It's so easy to make. You can prepare it right at the table.

Your grocer has Instant Postum. It costs much less than most mealtime drinks—only one-half cent a cup. Order today!

Postum

© 1929, P. Co., Inc.

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

Pepsodent

film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

Spreads Over Teeth and makes them unattractive

Remove it daily to keep teeth white and sound

INVESTIGATORS know what robs teeth of brilliant whiteness. It is film.

It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food to turn white teeth "off color" and cloud their brilliance. Film hardens into tartar and thus is a chief cause of unattractive teeth.

To remove film, dentists prescribe the special

Have fashionable Ecrù Curtains this Economical Way

The popular Ecrù shade is no longer hard to obtain and keep fresh. Putnam Ecrù Dye will fast dye or tint curtains of any material in one operation. To keep the color fresh and clear use the Ecrù Dye like bleuing in the rinsing water when washing curtains. Make a solution of one package in about a pint of boiling water, bottle it and it will last for many launderings. Putnam No-Kolor Bleach removes old color and stains.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES for Tinting or Dyeing

Send for booklet "The Art of Color," a specially illustrated book on Dyeing, Tinting, Bleaching, Cleaning, etc.

FREE

Monroe Chemical Co., Dept. 624, Quincy, Ill. Please send your free booklet to Name _____ Address _____

Kickernick BODICE-TOP

The reinforced upper portion of this combined brassiere, vest and bloomer extends below the waistline—moulding the fuller figure in the correct lines dictated by fashion.

In changing from an upright to an extreme bending or sitting position, the back of the human figure lengthens eight inches.

Kickernick provides for this increased length in the back of each garment—a gain which insures perfect comfort.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET
WINGET KICKERNICK CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.
CANADIAN KICKERNICK CO.
London, Ontario

Send for booklet "The Art of Color," a specially illustrated book on Dyeing, Tinting, Bleaching, Cleaning, etc.

Monroe Chemical Co., Dept. 624, Quincy, Ill. Please send your free booklet to Name _____ Address _____

Fashions and Dressmaking

Fluffy Frocks for Summer Evenings

By ELENE FOSTER

WE HAVE said very little about the evening frocks for spring and summer because the street gowns and ensembles are the costumes which are given the first consideration by the average woman, for nowadays there is so little difference between the winter evening gown and that worn in the warmer weather that one may wear those of last season far into the spring, whereas the street costume is quite a different matter.

The favorite evening frock for the spring and summer is of printed chiffon or mousseline-de-soie. These are buttery frocks, so soft and dainty and so universally becoming to young and old that one does not wonder at their popularity. Furthermore, they are suitable for any evening function, from the informal dinner to the grand ball. Although, when one examines them at close range, one discovers that they are "fearfully and wonderfully made" in delicate godets and rows of the finest shirrings and tucks, the effect is always of a simple frock with wisps or points or panels which seem to float behind the owner as she glides along. It is from these frocks, we feel sure, that Lucien Lelong derived the inspiration for what he is pleased to call "the floating silhouette," which is the line on which the models of his spring collection are based.

Floating Fabrics

This season's printed chiffons are lovelier than ever before in both color and design. Many have a beige or putty colored background well covered with designs in pastel shades of green, blue, pink and yellow. Jean Patou uses a great many in the nasturtium shades, which are very striking. The evening gowns of this house, by the by, are longer than those of any other of the Parisian designers, and are built on quite different lines. Even those of printed chiffon are semifitting, almost sheathlike in form, to the knee and sometimes even a bit lower, from whence they ripple in godets or flounces or a series of wisps or points nearly to the ankles. The great majority of the new chiffon frocks are made over a dark foundation, which brings out the colors of the pattern much better than a lighted one. This is one of the novelties of the new season. Black is often used for this under-silk, and frocks of chiffon with a beige background are made over a dark brown, while those in the lighter shades of green have a slip in bottle green. The bodices of these frocks are rather plain, as a rule, but all sorts of interesting arrangements of the material are used at the neck, and there are usually tabs floating from the back of the shoulders or there may be a loose cape.

Tulle is another popular material for the summer evening frock in both black and colors. Lelong shows several of these in his present collection, one of which, in nile-green net, is particularly youthful and charming. This is made with a very full skirt which droops low at the back and has four diagonal bands of the net placed across the upper part and following the backward movement, and a plain bodice, also of the tulle, with the same diagonal band or fold across the top, dropping under the arms and forming two long ends which are tied in the center of the back and fall into the folds at the back of the skirt.

Lace Is Practical

Lace is still in vogue for the dinner and evening gown, and it is without question the most practical of all the materials, especially so far as packing is concerned, for a frock of the rather coarse silk variety which is most generally used can almost be tied in a bowknot and come out as good as new. Dinner gowns of this material are made with long sleeves, either tight at the wrist or with a hanging ruff or angel-sleeve, and with a transparent yoke at the neck. The skirts still follow the long drooping lines and are usually composed of two or three full flounces, which fall in a long point or rounded effect at the back, and there is often a loose jacket back on the bodice which follows the same line. Black is still the favorite color, but beige is also very much in favor and bright red and powder and navy blue are also seen. Very often a sleeveless jacket or three-quarters length coat of the same lace is shown with these frocks, and when the frock itself is sleeveless, as is the case with those designed for evening wear, the jacket or coat has long tight sleeves.

A very attractive model in black

ARCHITECTURE and dressmaking

have this in common: each develops its ideas in materials and is successful only when the materials are understood and used definitely to express the original conception.

Students of costume design in New York have turned this spring for inspiration in modeling fabrics for the skyscraper and the sky line of their jagged city.

At the Architectural and Allied

Exposition, which will be held under the auspices of the Architectural League of New York, the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and the New York Building Congress, at the Grand Central Palace April 15 to April 27 there will be shown fashion drawings sug-

gested by setbacks, towers, angles and mass formations in New York buildings.

The art schools co-operating in this venture are Pratt Institute, Cooper Union, New York School of Fine and Applied Art, Traphagen School of Fashion, and the New York School of Applied Design for Women. The drawings are of extreme interest and maintain the feeling for balance and proportion which make the buildings which inspired them a delight to the pedestrian and to the seeker of sky-high views.

It is said that the exhibiting ar-

chitects were at first rather mis-

erable, but as they grew to enjoy the

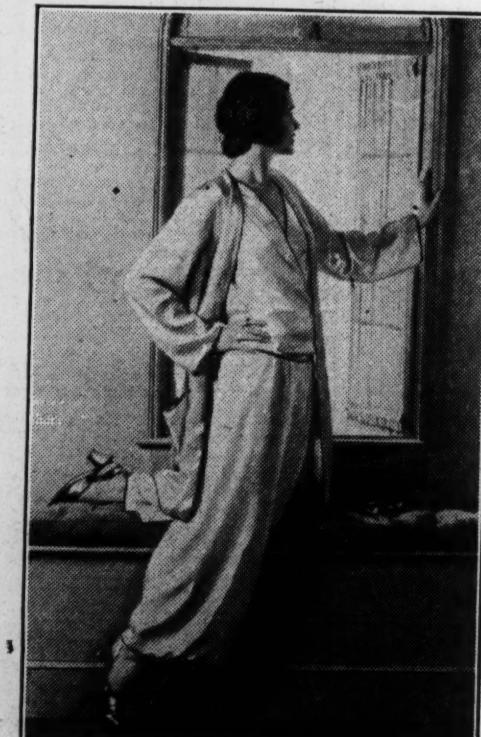
translation into costumes of their

mighty patterns. One architect was

even heard to threaten to invade

himself the dress-designing field.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC INC



Lounging Pajamas

OF

- feminine grace
- flattering color
- fashionable design

THE smart woman asks more than comfort of the new lounging costumes . . . and the Maison de Blanc answers with pajamas that are at once feminine, flattering and fashionable . . . pajamas in the comfort of which one may relax . . . in the loveliness of which one must revel.

As Illustrated:

Pajama set, consisting of three pieces. Made up in crepe de chine in two tones of blue, melon or rose. Another attractive combination shows the pajamas in peach color with jade green coat.

Price \$19.75

The new Spring lingerie is here in all the delicate colors, all the exquisite designs which make French lingerie from the Maison de Blanc so smart, so irresistible.

540 FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Stop-It! Silk Run Stop
Silent running for Hosiery and all kinds of
Knit Fabrics. Holds through laundering
Use reverse side of besides goods. Carry in
purse.

A Drop in Time Saves Dollars

J. A. McCULLY
139 Hill Avenue, Pasadena, California

Send postpaid anywhere 50c a bottle.

NO
BUTTONS
NO SNAPS

Jiffiseat
The Wonder Undergarment

Perfect comfort.
Automatic fullness
when required

For children-in
Nain-
suck and Rayon
For Jiffiseat
and Jiffiseat.

HIGHEST QUALITY
materials and
workmanship

Size covered multiple
size covered elastic—not to be compared
to flat web kind commonly used.

Write today for folder. Sold direct only.

Jiffiseat Garment Mfg. Co.

Second Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Notes Representatives Wanted

chiffon made over a pale pink top, which has a deep band of fine black Chantilly lace on the edge of the full panels of the skirt, and a huge bow of wide black and white taffeta ribbons at the end of the U-shaped back of the bodice, the ends reaching to the floor.

Chantilly lace is sometimes used at the edge of the skirt of frocks of pale pink chiffon at both the front and the back, embroidered in tiny rhinestones and jet beads, which softened the neck and made it infinitely more becoming. Over this was worn a jacket with the same pointed back as the skirt and long sleeves which became old-fashioned mitts, reaching to the knuckles of the fingers.

Taffeta for Slim Figures

Taffeta is still a favorite material for the evening frock for the younger woman and for the older one whose figure is slim enough to permit of her wearing the full skirt and semi-fitting bodice, which is the usual fashion for making frocks of this crisp silk. Printed taffetas are used a great deal and there is one in a large fern-leaf design in black on several light-colored backgrounds, which is shown in any number of the leading houses. There is a little polka-dot design in gold or silver which comes in black and midnight blue, which is also very effective. Changeable taffetas in the soft pastel tones make lovely evening frocks for the débütante. I recently saw one designed by Madeline which was in blue-and-pink changeable taffeta and made with a tight little bodice having a yoke of pale blue tulle and a long skirt in full overlapping panels edged with three folds of tulle with a tiny binding of silk. A deep rounded yoke at the back and a wide sash tied around the natural waistline with a huge bow in the front, were delightful touches.

Taffeta moiré is one of the most popular varieties of this material, which is used not only for evening frocks but for street costumes in the form of a short jacket and plain skirt and for evening coats and capes. Faillé, the old-fashioned silk which our grandmothers wore, is used by Mme. Lanvin for several of her new evening frocks in both black and colors, and is treated in much the same manner that she uses taffeta, with full skirts, dropping low at the back, tight bodices and a splash of embroidery in crystal or strasse on the



Evening Gown in Black Printed Mousseuse-de-Soie, Designed by Eustache Champcommunal.

suits. Velléta, a frosted gray marocain crêpe, has a pleasantly velvety surface; syltella, a fine silk-and-wool serge, would drap well; while a new silk-and-wool mixture with a coarse rep surface is substantial enough to carry collar and cuffs of summer fur.

Artificial silk taffeta is said to have this advantage over real silk—it can be knife-pleated without splitting in the folds, a consideration if small pleats stay in fashion. A rumor is abroad that watered silks will be much used for evening frocks during the next few months.

It has been said that new shades will be seen—perhaps it would be truer to say that old shades have new names, which after all is almost as fascinating! Pewter explains itself; honeysuckle is a golden brown; dune a sandy beige; afterglow seems to hold most of the colors of a desert sunset; mirage is an old friend, peacock, with an extra dash of blue; beechnut is a coppery gold, and parakeet, the opposite number to mirage, is a peacock with more of green than blue.

Dress parades were a feature of the Artificial Silk Exhibition, and one model frock in particular, which was presented in three variations, would be worth copying. It consisted of a short skirt; hip-length jumper and a straight coat that fell half-way between the edges of the skirt and the heel just below the place that has

Three Variations

In the first instance—this suit was intended for a young girl—coat and skirt were carried out in white marocain with large scarlet spots scattered all over the surface. It was one of the very few spotted materials seen at the exhibition. The jumper was in plain white crêpe with a red tie, and the skirt and three-quarter coat were bound with an inch-wide edging of scarlet.

Crêpe-satin, which has been a favorite for several seasons, is still used for evening gowns for the older woman, and nearly every collection has at least one in black with a bit of strasse embroidery or a big rhinestone buckle holding the folds of the drapery at the side or in the middle of the back. Georgette, chiffon and crêpe de Chine in all the delicate pastel colors as well as in pure white, are used for the simpler evening gowns, especially for the "jeune fille."

In the third case, periwinkle-blue silk-and-wool rep made the three-piece outfit, the main interest lying in the jumper which came up high at the neck and had for a collar a long straight strip that was folded round the shoulder. The coat and the tie in a jaunty pussycat bow at the back, a most delightful arrangement for a girl with a piquant face. The edge of the coat fitted comfortably under the bow. Coat, jumper and strip collar were all piped with deeper blue.

Petals and Pussy Cat Bows

By MARJORIE CARLTON

London

NEW spring patterns, new textures and new shades make artificial silk fabrics very desirable this year. There are chifons, voiles, moirés and crêpes with such a good finish that even experts find it difficult to distinguish them from real silk, nor do they crease so easily as the early rayon materials used to do, and they have lost that unpleasantly wiry feeling.

At the recent exhibition in London of artificial silk fabrics, it was noticed that this season's designs are smaller, and that flower patterns—whole blooms or scattered petals; broken lines; stripes and checks—promise to be more popular than the spots and geometric designs that had such a run last season.

Poinsettias in several shades of green; a palm-leaf pattern—the leaves built up of short cross-hatched lines; pansy petals on a navy blue ground; and nasturtiums on beige, were four particularly good designs.

Novel Goods and Names

It is said that the exhibiting architects were at first rather mis-

erable, but as they grew to enjoy the

translation into costumes of their

mighty patterns. One architect was

even heard to threaten to invade

himself the dress-designing field.

NEW Dry Cleanser Powder That Positively Leaves NO Rings

Remove spots easily, quickly with this white powder. Clean your dresses, furs, hats, neckwear, etc., with

Annette's Perfect Cleanser
99 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass.
Sent postpaid anywhere 50c a box.

SILK stockings have ceased to be

regarded as a luxury; but many women may be glad to know several things that, if followed carefully, will add greatly to the endurance of this item of good dress.

When stockings have cotton tops, always be careful to fasten the garters to them; even if it requires special adjustment. If the stockings are silk to the top, turn the hem under before fastening the supporters, so there will be less strain on the silk. Never, unless it is unavoidable, fasten the supporters to but one thickness of the silk.

It has been said that new shades will be seen—perhaps it would be truer to say that old shades have new names, which after all is almost as fascinating!

When stockings are silk, it is a good idea to wash them in a soft soap, such as a professional mender. Many stockings departments and shops furnish such a service and the addresses of people who do such work can often be secured from shoe stores that handle hose.

If possible, wash silk stockings in soft water (rain water when procurable), with well-dissolved, mild soap flakes. Be careful about anything used to "break" hard water, as there is danger of such preparations fading or streaking the silk. If a glass jar is boiled for a little while in a vessel filled with hard water, the foreign particles in it will collect on the jar, leaving the water soft.

Before washing silk stockings, turn them wrong-side out and shake them well to remove all lint and particles of cuticle. Look over them carefully to be certain there are no wear places or dropped stitches. If any are found, mend them at once, for holes are apt to become larger as a result of washing. It is easy these days to get almost any shade of mending floss. Boxes containing 10 or 12 small spools of the most popular shades of floss can be bought at the notion counters for a small price.

If a stocking wears out just where the heel of the shoe rubs it, darn the hole with the same shade of floss, then turn the stocking inside-out and take a graduated plait across the heel just below the place that has

been mended, making the plait quite

narrow at the sides but deep enough in the middle to draw the darned part below the heel of the shoe. Trim off the outer part of the plait, then open the two edges, and, turning them in opposite directions, tack them down to the stockings, so they will not rub the heel. If a long "run" appears in

the stocking, it is a good idea to repair it by a professional mender. Many stockings departments and shops furnish such a service and the addresses of people who do such work can often be secured from shoe stores that handle hose.

When the stockings are dry, it is a good plan to lay them again for breaks in the silk. Before putting them away turn them wrong-side-out, and draw the toes back in the stockings. When this is done it will be easier to put them on and draw them up without breaking the threads.

Rayon stockings should be handled very carefully when wet. The fabric becomes softer in water and may tear. When putting on rayon stockings, try to wrinkle them as possible, as the wrinkles form lines.

Superfine Dust Cloths

Cheesecloth has long occupied the

position of diva among dust cloth performers. It becomes more absorbent if it is soaked for a time in suds and then dried.

When most of the water has been

squeezed out, fold the stockings in

a bath-towel and press with the

hands for a few moments. It is best

to dry silk stockings in the dark, as

even daylight in a room may fade

them.

When the stockings are dry, it is

best to lay them out to dry

carefully.

When the stockings are dry, it is

best to lay them out to dry

carefully.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Holy Land Today

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

East and West of Jordan, by Albert Field Gilmore, Litt.D. Boston: Stratford \$3.

PALESTINE—the Holy Land—excites very varying interests in different mentalities. To the Christian whose thought turns to the great truth wherewith a humble Nazarene changed the whole current of religious thinking of a great part of mankind, it is interesting chiefly as the locale of that great drama of the life of Jesus which so repays endless study. The theologian finds there material to support his faith. But it has other appeals to the interest of men. What of the progress of Zionism, that effort to re-establish Jewish dominance in the ancient home of the Hebrew people, despite the bitter antagonism of the Arab population? How fares the British mandate? Are the powers it confers being exercised, as the theory of mandates contemplated, purely for the benefit of the people subject to them? How does the French discharge of national duties and obligations as the mandatory power over Syria compare with the British achievements of the same nature in Palestine? What is the economic future of these countries, so little favored by nature, so wholly in the grasp of traditional and unscientific methods of production? Such questions as these crowd upon the consciousness of anyone who seeks to consider Palestine and its neighbor from a twentieth century viewpoint.

Mr. Albert Field Gilmore is peculiarly well equipped to study these countries, the history and the life of which he groups together in his new volume, "East and West of Jordan." That the religious element, the sacred history of the countries so intimately intertwined with the origins of Christianity, should appeal most to him is natural, since he is the editor of the distinctly religious periodicals of The Christian Science Publishing Society. But being furthermore a man of wide social and political interests, he has given a large part of his book to the study of the more material and present-day phenomena presented to the traveler, both in Palestine and in the land about Damascus.

Divergent Facets

The dominance of the religious over the lay or profane features of life in these countries is truly amazing. If Christianity does not number among its followers throughout the world by as many millions as are boasted by the non-Christian sects, it has nevertheless done more to fix its historic shrines, and to gather about them the faithful among its people than has any other religious body. Yet even at that they are far from being a unit, even though all gather to do homage to the birthplace of Christianity. Mr. Gilmore points out that in Palestine, in addition to the Moslems, who constitute the largest single group, there are groups which include: "Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, the Uniate churches (which while acknowledging the authority of the Pope yet preserve in some degree their own liturgies and customs), the Armenian church, Jacobites, Copts, and Abyssinian, the Anglican group, the American colony, the Templar community, Jews, Samaritans, Druses, Metawileh and Bahais, each group bent upon preserving its identity and its peculiar religious rites."

It can readily be understood that when to these divergent and often antagonistic Christian factions there are added the Moslems, the difficulty of establishing, as the British are trying to establish, a measure of democratic government is almost insurmountable. A political proclamation, for example, issued by General Allenby had to be read in "English, French, Italian, Arabic and Hebrew." The elective councils of Jerusalem comprise five Moslems, four Jews and three Christians. These numbers are allotted to each sect, and to

avoid disturbance, each group votes on its own members at a separate polling place.

The Problems of Zionism

Zionism adds an additional source of controversy. The effort to re-establish in their historic home the Jews of the world has made an enormous effort perhaps to furnish an example of endeavor to do an desirable thing too hastily. Apparently no provision has been made for the ancient inhabitants of Palestine, the Arabic fellahin, to the number of more than 700,000, who have wrested a scanty livelihood from the limited area of fertile soil. The Balfour resolution, establishing Zionism, declared that the British Government looked with favor on a national home for the Jewish people, but went on to say, "If the growth of Jewish influence were accompanied by Arab degradation, or even by a neglect to promote Arab advancement, it would fall in one of its essential motives."

It is too early to say whether it will fall or succeed. At points it seems to have overleaped its possibilities. Tell-Aviv, a suburb of Jaffa, built for the purpose of accommodating Zionists, has homes for over 40,000 people, but employment for them

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

A reviewer would fall short of recognition of the author's previous literary activities if he did not call attention to the closing chapter of the book, devoted to the birds of Palestine. To one who has seen the way in which poor countries, like Italy, Turkey and some of the Balkan states, have swept their fields clear of birds in the search for food, the great variety of the feathered tribes which the writer has described in Palestine will come as somewhat of a surprise.

Their Good Points

The Letters of the Tsar to the Tsaritsa, 1914-1917, translated by A. W. Hyatt. Edited by C. E. Villiamson. London: Methuen. £1.5s. net. New York: Dodd, Mead. \$6.

ONLY men in whom greatness is positive and strong, and who have some gift of foresight and comprehension, may pass from scene to scene like Oedipus, half guessing the end, to final tragedy. But the fate of the Tsar was a pathetic rather than a tragic one. He neither comprehended nor fore-saw. He moved about in the years between 1914 and 1917, which this correspondence covers, isolated from the true knowledge of what could please him. The childlike, thin wife "Fancy, Georgie" has promoted me to field marshal of the British Army. He gets out of his train to review the troops returning to the front and waves to them as he goes off. Their cry of "Hurrah" refreshes him. He is unable to hear the rumblings of the revolution even a few days before it breaks out and on Feb. 23, 1917, writing to his adored wife, he says:

"My beloved Sunny,
"Sincerest thanks for your dear letter which you left in my couple. I read it with avidity before going to sleep. It was a great comfort to me in my loneliness, after spending two months together. If I could not hear your sweet voice at least I could console myself with these lines of your rear love."

The letters, letters away about nothing at all, though he is writing to the woman who, at home in the capital, was unusually playing into the hands of the oncoming revolution; and concludes pathetically that he misses his evening game of patience, that he is going to take up dominoes again in his spare time, and as for the firmness (which she is always advising) he says, lamely, that he does not forget.

One reads these letters of his with pity and exasperation. They are neither very pleasant nor very interesting reading. Of the two correspondents the Tsaritsa must have been the more interesting. She wrote from the headquarters of political intrigue. She seems to have known more definitely what she wanted, even though she was in the hands of false counselors. Reading the Tsar's tender, prosaic epistles and those numberless affectionate telegrams, one feels the need of having her letters side by side with them. The Tsar revealed so little of the situation—possibly because he knew or comprehended so little.

But in one respect these letters are a valuable and salutary collection. As the editor remarks in his introduction, they leave the Tsar's mark on the reader, even as they reveal his severe limitations as a ruler. The man whose high water mark of literary taste was "The Rosary" cannot command high respect for his intelligence or taste;

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Which has proven its superiority to thousands. Sent on approval to one who will use it for one week. Liberal discount to Reading Rooms.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO.

2858 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Old Corner Book Store
50 Bromfield Street
Boston, Mass.
Telephone Liberty 2313

The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM
219 Boylston Street
CHESTNUT HILL
MASSACHUSETTS

A temporary resort providing harmonious environment and proper care for those seeking healing through Christian Science. Opportunity also afforded Christian Scientists for quiet restful study.

Staff of nurses available.
Address correspondence regarding admittance and requests for application to The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

when you buy
please mention
the Monitor

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

A reviewer would fall short of recognition of the author's previous literary activities if he did not call attention to the closing chapter of the book, devoted to the birds of Palestine. To one who has seen the way in which poor countries, like Italy, Turkey and some of the Balkan states, have swept their fields clear of birds in the search for food, the great variety of the feathered tribes which the writer has described in Palestine will come as somewhat of a surprise.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

A reviewer would fall short of recognition of the author's previous literary activities if he did not call attention to the closing chapter of the book, devoted to the birds of Palestine. To one who has seen the way in which poor countries, like Italy, Turkey and some of the Balkan states, have swept their fields clear of birds in the search for food, the great variety of the feathered tribes which the writer has described in Palestine will come as somewhat of a surprise.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

A reviewer would fall short of recognition of the author's previous literary activities if he did not call attention to the closing chapter of the book, devoted to the birds of Palestine. To one who has seen the way in which poor countries, like Italy, Turkey and some of the Balkan states, have swept their fields clear of birds in the search for food, the great variety of the feathered tribes which the writer has described in Palestine will come as somewhat of a surprise.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

A reviewer would fall short of recognition of the author's previous literary activities if he did not call attention to the closing chapter of the book, devoted to the birds of Palestine. To one who has seen the way in which poor countries, like Italy, Turkey and some of the Balkan states, have swept their fields clear of birds in the search for food, the great variety of the feathered tribes which the writer has described in Palestine will come as somewhat of a surprise.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

A reviewer would fall short of recognition of the author's previous literary activities if he did not call attention to the closing chapter of the book, devoted to the birds of Palestine. To one who has seen the way in which poor countries, like Italy, Turkey and some of the Balkan states, have swept their fields clear of birds in the search for food, the great variety of the feathered tribes which the writer has described in Palestine will come as somewhat of a surprise.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

A reviewer would fall short of recognition of the author's previous literary activities if he did not call attention to the closing chapter of the book, devoted to the birds of Palestine. To one who has seen the way in which poor countries, like Italy, Turkey and some of the Balkan states, have swept their fields clear of birds in the search for food, the great variety of the feathered tribes which the writer has described in Palestine will come as somewhat of a surprise.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire authenticity of the various spots held to be historic.

is lacking. Many have turned their backs upon it and returned to the countries from which they started out with such high determination to build for themselves a new Zion. Despite these perplexing elements in the problem, its ultimate solution is not to be despised of. Time, deliberation, the development of local industries, the extension, by methods perhaps of irrigation, of the arable land, must all contribute to a successful demonstration.

Mr. Gilmore's chapters on the social and political problems of this land with so heterogeneous a population are stimulating and informative. His descriptive chapters on the ancient remains, monuments, and archeological artifacts are graphic and, without the slightest hint of irreverence, he has carefully avoided squinting at their face value all the claims as to the entire

Local Classified

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

INCREASE YOUR INCOME—Blanket Club manager, Friends, GREENHALGE LIVERSEDGE, D18, Wholesale Draper, Crook Moor, Huddersfield, 2209, etc.

APARTMENTS

WESTONBROOK, 6 Bank Square, Promenade, Westonbroom, moderate terms.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL—Apartments or board residence in small well-furnished house; home comforts; good fire. MISS RANDLES, 7 Lichfield Road.

EDINBURGH—Cooper's private hotel, 6 Cowgate, close to bus station, telephone station; garage; moderate. MRS. FORBES, phone 22780.

EDINBURGH, SAINT ANDREW HOTEL—Furnished; temperature; opposite Waverley Station; electric elevator. Phone 22035, MRS. STEELE.

EDINBURGH—MELVILLE PRIVATE HOTEL—15 Melville St., 2 minutes Princes St. and station. J. H. PARKHOUSE, phone 21890.

STEEL'S UNFILLED TONNAGE LARGER

NEW YORK—Unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation on March 31 was 4,410,718 tons, compared with 4,144,341 on Feb. 28, an increase of 266,377 tons.

On Jan. 31, unfilled tonnage was 4,109,487 tons, on Dec. 31, 1928, 3,976,612, and on March 31, 1928, 4,355,206 tons.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES STOCKS

Affiliated Investors units new, 99 100
Air Investors 100 100
do pf 35 37

Airstocks Inc. 44 46
Allied Investors Inv Corp Cl A 18 20

Allied Inv Corp 30 32
Am & General Sec Corp 23 24
do A 30 34

Am Brit & Cons 11 14
Am Brit & Cons \$6 pf 90 92

Am com 30 32
Am European Sec 92 95

Am Founders Corp 88 91

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl A 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl B 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl C 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl D 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl E 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl F 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl G 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl H 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl I 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl J 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl K 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl L 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl M 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl N 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl O 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl P 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Q 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl R 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl S 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl T 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl U 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl V 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl W 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl X 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Y 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Z 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl A 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl B 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl C 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl D 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl E 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl F 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl G 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl H 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl I 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl J 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl K 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl L 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl M 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl N 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl O 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl P 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Q 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl R 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl S 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl T 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl U 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl V 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl W 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl X 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Y 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Z 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl A 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl B 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl C 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl D 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl E 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl F 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl G 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl H 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl I 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl J 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl K 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl L 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl M 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl N 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl O 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl P 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Q 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl R 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl S 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl T 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl U 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl V 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl W 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl X 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Y 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Z 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl A 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl B 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl C 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl D 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl E 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl F 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl G 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl H 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl I 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl J 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl K 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl L 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl M 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl N 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl O 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl P 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Q 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl R 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl S 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl T 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl U 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl V 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl W 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl X 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Y 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Z 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl A 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl B 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl C 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl D 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl E 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl F 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl G 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl H 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl I 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl J 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl K 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl L 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl M 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl N 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl O 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl P 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Q 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl R 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl S 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl T 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl U 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl V 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl W 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl X 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Y 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl Z 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl A 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl B 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl C 18 20

Am Investors Inv Corp Cl

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

ARDMORE

ANNETTE DRESS SHOP
Dresses for All Occasions
Here you will find the latest styles. Sizes 14-52.
ANNETTE DRESS SHOP
1 West Lancaster Avenue
WILLINERY Phone Ard. 3162 COATS

GROCERIES—MEATS

Fruits and Vegetables
JOHN JACKSON
8 EAST LANCASTER AVE.
Good things to eat
Phone Ardmore 1916 and 1915

Flowers and Plants

PRIMROSE FLOWER SHOP
12 West Lancaster Avenue
Free Delivery to All Suburbs and
Philadelphia
Tel. day and night Ardmore 2850 or 2851

WALL & ROBERTS

Distinctive
MEN'S WEAR
29 EAST LANCASTER AVENUE

CHESTER

Walk-Over Shoes
for Men and Women
CHILDREN'S SHOES

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
612 Edgmont Ave., Chester, Pa.

ERIE

P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET
Fine Clothing, Hats
and Furnishings
for Men and Boys

WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S
Wearing Apparel and Shoes

Trost and Laceu
828 STATE Near Ninth

H. OPPENHEIMER
663 WEST 11TH STREET
You can depend on our MEATS and
POULTRY being always fresh.
We carry strictly fresh Eggs, Butter
and various makes of Cheese.
PHONE 24-291

STADLER'S
Fin Repairing
724 Myrtle St. and
Phone 61-187
We call for and deliver

P A R I S
CLEANERS and DYERS
308 West Eighth Street
Even if that new suit feeling may
only come like a birthday, once a year
sending the suit to us frequently will
bring many happy returns of the day.
R. J. BARBER, Prop.

Walk-Over
SHOES
are made and
sold to fit your
feet.
826 STATE ST.

JOHN V. LAVER
704 State St., Erie, Penn.
For Remembrance Send
YOUR Mother Flowers

B. J. Sieger
ONLY JEWELRY FIRM
1326 TURNPIKE

FLORISTS
We Telegraph Flowers
BAUR FLORAL CO.
15 EAST 9TH STREET
Marine Bank Building
Greenhouses, West 21st and Wash. Sts.

ERIE VICTOR
WEATHERSTRIP COMPANY
Weatherstrips and Ventilators
Phone 62-433 1508 Peach St.
N. V. BLOCK, Manager

Office Phone 61-883 D. G. WHALLEY
BA-BEE PASTRY SHOPPE
Bakers of Melton Mowbray Meat Pies
Fine Pastries, Weddings and Birthdays
Cakes
BAKERY and STORES
TWELFTH STREET MARKET
Erie, Penn.

BLUE BIRD
CAFETERIA
Home Cooking,
Pleasant Surroundings
119 WEST 7TH STREET

Moyer
PERFECT
AMERICAN
DIAMOND
WATCHES
707 STATE STREET

Our HONEY NOOK Anthracite is the
cream of the Hard Coal fields.
J. F. SIEGEL COAL CO.
Phone 22-097 825-851 East 11th St.

HARRISBURG
The BELVIDERE SHOP
1105 NORTH THIRD STREET
Dresses and Millinery

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND ST. AT STATE
Ferndell Pure Foods and
Better Things to Eat
Delivered at All Parts of the City
at Any Time

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

(Continued)

Please Try Our Good
CHOCOLATE SODA

The George A. Gorgas Co.
16 North Third Street, Kline Bldg.
1306 North Third Street

NARBERTH

Montgomery Cleaners and Dyers
35 NORTH NARBERTH AVENUE
NARBERTH, PA.

We call and deliver Tel. Narberth 2488

NORRISTOWN

HARRY W. ROEDIGER
General Contractor
Road Building, Excavating,
and Hauling
EAGLEVILLE, PA.
Phone Norristown 2263-J

PHILADELPHIA

HARPER METHOD
PERMANENT WAVING
(Eugene)
SHAMPOOING MANICURING
5609 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Phone Germantown 9789

PITTSBURGH

Kuhn & Bro. Co.
Meats Fruits
Vegetables

Everything Good to Eat
6100 Center Avenue Hiland 2000

INTERIOR DECORATORS

CHURCHES. — SCENES.
WALLPAPER, PAINTING,
SKETCHES SUBMITTED

1600 Broadway Phone Lehigh 1860

THE TEST OF TIME

We have been selling groceries to the
most discriminating people of

Pittsburgh for 33 years

We would like to sell to you.

PLEASE CALL HAZEL 4505

CLARK BROS. & CO.
5339 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NICHOLSON PRINTING and
BOOKBINDING COMPANY

Special Attention to Church
and Reading Room Work

Court 2680

342 Blvd. of Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Telephone Mayflower 2821, 2822

SHADY SIDE
CASH GROCERY

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

George L. Kommerer, 5528 Walnut Street

TRUSSELL'S

214 Stanwix Street Shoe
Repairing
(Opp. Jenkins
Arcade)

LOUIS WIENER

MAKER OF MEN'S CLOTHES
THAT MUST BE RIGHT
FOURTH FLOOR, 212 OLIVER AVENUE
ATLANTA 4046 PITTSBURGH, PA.

At the SAHM HOUSE

Neat Christian Science church.

a quiet, comfortable room may be
obtained—suitable for study or rest.

MAYFLOWER 2626

Sallie Jane Mercer

901 May Building

Glove Cleaning and Repairing
Wedding Invitations and
Announcements.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

F. H. & F. W. THOMPSON
REALTORS

General Insurance—Mortgages

Belle Vue Savings and Trust Building

Linden 0718 Bellevue, Pa.

BELLEVUE MARKET

No farther away than your telephone—

Five Direct Lines

Linden 0572

Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

PITTSBURGH—East Liberty

ROTH'S GRILL

Enright Theatre Building
East Liberty

LUNCHEON and
EVENING DINNERS

Sunday Dinners served from 2 p. m.
to 8 p. m.—Home Cooking

READING

Barclay Custom Service

Individual Foundation Garments
of all types
at all prices

MARGARET RAHFIELD

1200 No. 6th Street By appointment

Above All—THE RIGHT HAT

The Bon Ton Millinery

408 PENN STREET

J. C. MUMMA

Jeweler and Diamond Merchant

627 PENN STREET

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

(Continued)

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
ON THE SQUARE 10 YEARS
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex, 537 Penn Street

Hotel Crystal and Cafeteria
733-735 Penn Street
Home Is Our Only Competitor

Mould's Specialty Shop

611 Penn Street

LADIES' WEARING APPAREL

THE ELLIS MILLS

DEPARTMENT STORE

Prices Usually the Lowest

50 DEPARTMENTS

647-649 PENN STREET

The Berks County Trust Company

"Reading's Progressive Bank"

SERVICE—SAFETY

Name this company as executor

under your will.

Main Office: 35-41 No. 6th Street

Phone: 636-637 Penn Street

Member Federal Reserve System

MANNING & ARMSTRONG

Walk-Over Shoe Store

Visit Our New Foot

Comfort Department

642 PENN ST.

Beauty Craft Salon

17 North 5th St. 2nd Floor

FINGER WAVING
Permanent Waving

Hair Cutting Dial 3-7430

ECONOMY PRINT SHOP

Textile and Commercial Printers

422 Court Street

O. D. BROWN, Prop. Dial 3-6221

SEWICKLEY

C-A-M-P-N-E-Y'S

G-R-O-C-E-R-Y

"The Best Place to Market After All"

WELCH'S JUICE served cold

There's a world of satisfaction in a cup of POSTUM, KNOX

SPRINKLES, and KELLOGG'S

BURNETT'S Extracts and Colorings

CANADA DRY Ginger Ale

HUNTLEY & PALMER Biscuits, BACON

Food Products, "CRASS" & "BLACK-

WELL JAMS, "OUR OWN" Brand

Mayonnaise.

Telephone: Sewickley 1405, 1406 & 1407

R-A-D-I-O

Some BARGAINS for the month:

SPRINGFIELD \$15.00, now \$22.50

SPRINGFIELD \$16.00, now \$24.00

ATWATER KENT \$15.00, now \$22.50

ARCTURUS \$15.00, now \$22.50

ARCTURUS \$16.00, now \$24.00

ARCTURUS \$17.00, now \$25.00

ARCTURUS \$18.00, now \$26.00

ARCTURUS \$19.00, now \$27.00

ARCTURUS \$20.00, now \$28.00

ARCTURUS \$21.00, now \$29.00

ARCTURUS \$22.00,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The I'm Alone Case

DESPITE the endeavors of propagandists of certain sorts, the case of the sinking of the *I'm Alone* can hardly be elevated to the position of a major international dispute. That it should ever lead to even strained relations between the nations involved is quite unthinkable, but curiously enough it does fit in with the purposes of certain American groups to magnify the incident, and particularly to harp on all the features concerning it which seem to reflect upon the Government of the United States.

The *I'm Alone* was a schooner engaged in smuggling alcoholic drinks into the United States. One of the devices of those interested in making the incident troublesome is to describe her captain as a British war hero. That he served in the war as most Britons of his age did is entirely true, but his present occupation of assisting American bootleggers seems far from heroic. The vessel was overhauled apparently within the twelve-mile limit and sought to escape. The chase went on for two days, and in the course of it a man was swept overboard and drowned.

The really essential features of the case may be classed as issues of fact and of international law. The main issue of fact, which is disputed, is whether the vessel was within the twelve-mile limit when first summoned to surrender. There is no controversy over her status as a rumrunner. The second issue, which is one of international law, is whether after so prolonged a chase the United States revenue officers were authorized to fire upon the ship. This issue is less clear, and we think not wholly favorable to the contention of the United States. The assertion is made by the Treasury Department that the sinking was justifiable, because the vessel had been under "hot pursuit" from the time when first hailed.

But this doctrine of "hot pursuit," which is, in substance, that a vessel may be thus arrested for violation of law if pursuit was begun within the territorial waters of the United States, rests entirely upon a decision in a United States court. Whether Canada, the other party to this controversy, will accept such a decision as binding upon it is more than questionable. The treaty of 1924, in which the British Government accepted the right of the United States to board vessels in the endeavor to prevent smuggling liquors into America, limits the exercise of this right to a distance no greater than can be traversed in one hour by a vessel suspected of endeavoring to commit the offense." This chase went on for two days and two nights, so that clearly no comfort can be drawn from the treaty by those supporting the American contention.

The treaty does, however, furnish a clear way out. In Article 4 it is provided "that any claim by a British vessel for compensation on the grounds that it has suffered loss or injury through the improper or unreasonable exercise of the rights conferred on the United States shall be referred to the joint consideration of two persons, one of whom shall be selected by each party. If no joint report can be agreed upon, the claim shall be referred to a claims commission authorized under the provisions of an agreement of August, 1919." Obviously, the intelligent thing is to refer the claim of the owner of this Canadian vessel to such a commission without further heated argument, either by unofficial persons not connected with the occurrence, or by the official defenders of the action of the revenue service.

An unfortunate and indefensible feature of the case is furnished by the eagerness with which anti-prohibitionists in the United States are attempting to magnify its importance and to base upon it the charge that the prohibition policy leads necessarily to international dissension. And as if this were not enough, Senator Johnson, almost the last of the irreconcilables now in active operation, uses this case as a horrible example of what might happen were the United States a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice. He insists that in such event the issue would be taken to that Court, which would necessarily decide against the United States because made up of foreign and hostile jurists. In the first place, the treaty itself provides a way in which issues of this sort are to be determined; and in the second place, it is a little late in the history of civilized justice to be setting up a doctrine that either a nation or an individual should not submit a case to a court which it or he does not control.

Seipel Steps Down, Not Out

NO ONE who has observed closely the political situation in Austria will be surprised to learn of the resignation of Dr. Ignaz Seipel as Chancellor. Conditions there had made his permanency in office almost impossible. Not entirely because of the clerical conflict, which brought from the Chancellor a protest against attacks on his priestly office and the Roman Catholic Church, although that was a factor. Not wholly because Dr. Seipel found himself an impediment to legislative progress. Nor yet solely because of the Government's failure to obtain a loan of \$100,000,000 from either America or Europe. But because, in addition to these factors, there exist back of the political tension two

rival semimilitary organizations—the Heimwehr, supported by the Government, and the Schutzbund, backed by the Opposition—which, constituting a formidable power behind politics, produce a highly complicated situation.

So pronounced have these organizations become as a force in Austria that when they announced last February their intention of holding parades in the capital, instructions were given to mobilize the combined army, gendarmerie and police so as to preserve public peace and order. Happily both sides agreed to march unarmed and the demonstrations passed off without incident. Nevertheless, the parades brought the country to a fuller realization of the threat to public order which such organizations form, for it was evident that a provocative act on either side might entail serious complications.

With the dominant political groups maintaining their own private armies, it is difficult to see a way out of the deadlock. Dr. Seipel has agreed to carry on provisionally to dispose of current business, even in the face of disagreements within the coalition and dissatisfaction with his educational and economic policies. But more than a change in the personnel of the Government is needed to clarify the political situation in Austria.

The Man at the Wheel

A SERIOUS indictment has been returned against the moderate drinker who seeks to condone what he has assumed to be a casual violation of the federal prohibition law. It is he, it is alleged, more than the confirmed and pitiable addict, who has conspired with those of the avowedly criminal classes to cast discredit upon the law. And it is he, likewise, who is, according to the conclusions of competent observers, the greatest menace to society and to his neighbors and associates. The addict who indulges his appetite in excesses usually, in these days when he is more conspicuous than formerly, shuns contact with people upon the street, the officers of the law whose watchful eye he cannot easily escape, and the certainty of arrest and punishment if he is apprehended while making the attempt to operate an automobile.

The menace to pedestrians and drivers on the streets and highways is not the drinker who is actually incapacitated, but the man at the wheel who, drinking in comparative moderation, seeks to make it appear that he is not intoxicated. It is generally conceded that, as a utility, the automotive vehicle of high power is indispensable. Its use in touring, in transportation and in industry is established. No one argues that its operation by even partially intoxicated persons can be permitted. In every state the laws forbidding such abuses are more or less strictly enforced. No plea has been interposed, even by the most ardent nullificationists, in behalf of the "personal liberties" of those who fall under this inhibition. How, then, do these agitators hope to reconcile the proposed modification of the prohibition law with the necessity of safeguarding automobile users and pedestrians?

Making easier the indulgence in beverages which produce some degree of intoxication would increase the hazards of travel on streets and highways. The menace would be not only to those who came within his path. Does the doctrine of personal liberty and individual rights presuppose the insistence of the claimant upon the right to drink what he pleases and drive where he chooses? Is the right of a state to contribute to such a hazard greater or less than that of the individual?

Oil Conservation Imperative

THE American Petroleum Institute came to Washington with a plan to limit national production of crude oil in 1929 to the level of 1928. It did not seek to limit production of gasoline; in fact, it urged its expansion. It is claimed that by utilizing more efficient cracking methods the same amount of crude oil could be made to yield a vastly greater amount of gasoline. Therefore, the representatives asked the Government to sanction their plan, and to assist them in imposing higher standards and a greater efficiency upon the whole industry as a national measure of conservation.

The institute's proposal was put before the Federal Oil Conservation Board, which is composed of four Cabinet members, with Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, at the head. This board asked the Attorney-General whether the institute's plan for curtailed production was legal; and also what authority the board had to sanction such a plan. To the first question the Attorney-General did not make direct reply. He said that the matter could be tested only in the courts. To the second he replied that no administrative department of the Government may give immunity in advance to any outside party in regard to laws passed by Congress. In other words, the Administration might be wholly sympathetic with the institute's proposal, but if the antitrust law closed the road to national co-operation for oil conservation, then the Administration could only wait until that law was either modified or repealed.

Certain well-recognized facts lie behind the petroleum institute's agitation on the subject at the present time. In the first place, petroleum is an exhaustible and an irreplaceable natural resource. At present the United States is producing roughly three-quarters of the world's oil, consuming about two-thirds of it, and carrying on this enormous production and consumption although its own supplies are only about one-fifth of the world total. In other words, the United States is exploiting its own oil and selling a great deal of it abroad, while other, perhaps more thrifty, nations are reserving their oil for the future.

It is generally agreed that there is now an overproduction of American oil and that the glut results in deplorable wastefulness. The Nation probably is losing millions of gallons of oil by inefficient cracking processes. Gasoline is a product of crude oil, secured by cracking, and cracking processes have steadily improved through the past decade. Back in 1918, the gasoline yield was only 27 per cent, for instance, whereas today the average yield is about 41 per cent. That improvement in the percentage of

gasoline secured from the same barrel of oil is a splendid conservation picture! But the oil men claim that it does not go far enough; that a 60 per cent recovery would be easy if only the less efficient companies brought their standards up to the level of the leaders. This is the key to the whole question. This is what the American Petroleum Institute means when it says that 1929 crude oil output might be kept down to the 1928 level, while gasoline output is at the same time enormously increased. The expanding needs of the United States for the next three or four years might be met, they claim, without price increase, if the cracking processes were only brought up to where they should be.

No one will accuse George Otis Smith, head of the Geological Survey and chief technical adviser of the Conservation Board, of undue prejudice in favor of the oil men, yet he agreed to their claim that a system of "controlled production" ought to result in better petroleum recovery and utilization, all the way from the oil well to the filling station.

The problem is, how to bring controlled production about. National co-operation of the rival oil firms is necessary. Is this possible under the antitrust law? Nobody knows. The solution seems to be to work out some basis of co-operation between the Government and the oil industry, and to render the antitrust laws flexible enough, if that is necessary, to permit properly organized control of production under the sharp eyes of federal agencies.

"The Hat That Cerebrates!"

LOOKING at present-day advertising, Theodore F. MacManus, in an article reprinted from Printers' Ink in the New York Times, points out prevailing absurdities, and asks, "Are we silly, or is it advertising that is silly?" Mr. MacManus names no names, but sets forth what this type of advertising promises in the way of "beauty, health, learning and success" to whoever purchases the commodities, and so takes a short cut to what were formerly regarded as the "hard-won rewards of virtue, character, education and endeavor." Everybody knows this advertising and its promise of miraculous results. Those who believe, if any, are undoubtedly silly. Those who compose, it is fairly obvious, do not believe their compositions silly—at least not for commercial purposes. Serious thought by anxious students, and much consideration of what is called the "psychology of advertising," are given to their composition. Mr. MacManus holds that "advertising has gone amuck in that it has mistaken the surface silliness for the sane, solid substance of an averagely decent human nature." There are some observers, mere everyday persons, who will brush away the nuances of the subject and say flatly that such advertising is silly and can hardly make it sillier.

Mr. MacManus seems to have brought into the forum of newspaper discussion a question that must already have engaged the attention of wondering individuals: Does this type of advertising assume so credulous a public as its arguments would seem to indicate? As Dr. Johnson once wrote in *The Idler*: "Promise, large promise, is the soul of an advertisement." Plautus, a long time before Johnson, recorded with his Roman stylus this opinion: "It is necessary to entice the buyer to unsalable wares; good merchandise easily finds a buyer, even though it be hidden away." The adherents to this school of advertising would nowadays agree with Johnson, and in part with Plautus, who may in his own time have met those who told him that good merchandise would find more buyers if it were not hidden away. As competition increases between commodities essentially very much alike, advertising tends to become more and more imaginative; as if, for example, the advertiser of a derby hat should begin printing testimonials from financiers, captains of industry, movie actors and actresses, popular authors and well-known savants to show that mental processes went on most swiftly and intelligently under that particular derby hat. One can even imagine a slogan: "The Hat That Cerebrates!"

It is observable that the present extravagance covers wide gamut. Its promises range from absurdity that should fool nobody, to specious argument that presumably fools a good many. There are, says Mr. MacManus, certain "time-tried eternal verities"—"the elemental decencies between man and man" and "the principles of fair dealing"—that the advertiser may wisely, as well as honestly, take into consideration. Such a standard, if inclusively adopted, would happily remove from the picture some advertisements which, whatever else they accomplish, make the judicious grieve.

Editorial Notes

The British are handling the movie picture problem in what would seem to be a business-like and methodical manner. The Government has appointed a committee to go thoroughly into the question of the supply and censorship of films intended for exhibition in British colonies, protectorates and mandated territory. Naturally, the encouraging of British films is to be sought. The desire is to make the pictures as far as possible educational, in the broadest sense of the word.

What the best-dressed gentleman will wear would seem to have been settled by a London tailor who has invented a reversible coat. By the simple process of turning the garment inside out, the gentleman who arrives at a dinner clad in a dinner jacket, and finds his co-diners attired in business suits, may speedily make the desired change, or vice versa.

With Boston holding the National Hockey League and Canadian-American Hockey League championship titles as well as the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's hockey championship in that sport, Boston may well be said to have become the Hub of the hockey world.

With an estimated 71,427,000 quarts of strawberries in sight, it would appear that there is nothing short about the crop except the cakes to come.

Well, the automobile is driving the Chileans into a hole, Santiago being about to build its first subway to escape the heavy traffic.

gasoline secured from the same barrel of oil is a splendid conservation picture! But the oil men claim that it does not go far enough; that a 60 per cent recovery would be easy if only the less efficient companies brought their standards up to the level of the leaders. This is the key to the whole question. This is what the American Petroleum Institute means when it says that 1929 crude oil output might be kept down to the 1928 level, while gasoline output is at the same time enormously increased. The expanding needs of the United States for the next three or four years might be met, they claim, without price increase, if the cracking processes were only brought up to where they should be.

No one will accuse George Otis Smith, head of the Geological Survey and chief technical adviser of the Conservation Board, of undue prejudice in favor of the oil men, yet he agreed to their claim that a system of "controlled production" ought to result in better petroleum recovery and utilization, all the way from the oil well to the filling station.

The problem is, how to bring controlled production about. National co-operation of the rival oil firms is necessary. Is this possible under the antitrust law? Nobody knows. The solution seems to be to work out some basis of co-operation between the Government and the oil industry, and to render the antitrust laws flexible enough, if that is necessary, to permit properly organized control of production under the sharp eyes of federal agencies.

"The Hat That Cerebrates!"

LOOKING at present-day advertising, Theodore F. MacManus, in an article reprinted from Printers' Ink in the New York Times, points out prevailing absurdities, and asks, "Are we silly, or is it advertising that is silly?" Mr. MacManus names no names, but sets forth what this type of advertising promises in the way of "beauty, health, learning and success" to whoever purchases the commodities, and so takes a short cut to what were formerly regarded as the "hard-won rewards of virtue, character, education and endeavor." Everybody knows this advertising and its promise of miraculous results. Those who believe, if any, are undoubtedly silly. Those who compose, it is fairly obvious, do not believe their compositions silly—at least not for commercial purposes. Serious thought by anxious students, and much consideration of what is called the "psychology of advertising," are given to their composition. Mr. MacManus holds that "advertising has gone amuck in that it has mistaken the surface silliness for the sane, solid substance of an averagely decent human nature." There are some observers, mere everyday persons, who will brush away the nuances of the subject and say flatly that such advertising is silly and can hardly make it sillier.

Mr. MacManus seems to have brought into the forum of newspaper discussion a question that must already have engaged the attention of wondering individuals: Does this type of advertising assume so credulous a public as its arguments would seem to indicate? As Dr. Johnson once wrote in *The Idler*: "Promise, large promise, is the soul of an advertisement." Plautus, a long time before Johnson, recorded with his Roman stylus this opinion: "It is necessary to entice the buyer to unsalable wares; good merchandise easily finds a buyer, even though it be hidden away." The adherents to this school of advertising would nowadays agree with Johnson, and in part with Plautus, who may in his own time have met those who told him that good merchandise would find more buyers if it were not hidden away. As competition increases between commodities essentially very much alike, advertising tends to become more and more imaginative; as if, for example, the advertiser of a derby hat should begin printing testimonials from financiers, captains of industry, movie actors and actresses, popular authors and well-known savants to show that mental processes went on most swiftly and intelligently under that particular derby hat. One can even imagine a slogan: "The Hat That Cerebrates!"

It is observable that the present extravagance covers wide gamut. Its promises range from absurdity that should fool nobody, to specious argument that presumably fools a good many. There are, says Mr. MacManus, certain "time-tried eternal verities"—"the elemental decencies between man and man" and "the principles of fair dealing"—that the advertiser may wisely, as well as honestly, take into consideration. Such a standard, if inclusively adopted, would happily remove from the picture some advertisements which, whatever else they accomplish, make the judicious grieve.

Editorial Notes

The British are handling the movie picture problem in what would seem to be a business-like and methodical manner. The Government has appointed a committee to go thoroughly into the question of the supply and censorship of films intended for exhibition in British colonies, protectorates and mandated territory. Naturally, the encouraging of British films is to be sought. The desire is to make the pictures as far as possible educational, in the broadest sense of the word.

What the best-dressed gentleman will wear would seem to have been settled by a London tailor who has invented a reversible coat. By the simple process of turning the garment inside out, the gentleman who arrives at a dinner clad in a dinner jacket, and finds his co-diners attired in business suits, may speedily make the desired change, or vice versa.

With Boston holding the National Hockey League and Canadian-American Hockey League championship titles as well as the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's hockey championship in that sport, Boston may well be said to have become the Hub of the hockey world.

With an estimated 71,427,000 quarts of strawberries in sight, it would appear that there is nothing short about the crop except the cakes to come.

Well, the automobile is driving the Chileans into a hole, Santiago being about to build its first subway to escape the heavy traffic.

The Same Coachman but Another Horse

"IN A hurry, you say? Sure, everyone's in a hurry these days. Don't surprise me a bit. Yes, sir, I'll guarantee to get you over to Flint in time for dinner. This animal takes nobody's dust!" and the tall, stooped man puts a hand feelingly on the door of the roadster, parked by the station curbing at a Michigan railway junction.

The traveler glances at the "animal," at its owner; and then makes a quick decision. Bags are readily stowed away and both men take their places. After a moment's pause, in which the traveler detects a faint rattle and feels a lack of response in the car, the man at the wheel offers: "She's a bit uneven just to begin with, but don't you have no concern. She's a fine traveler when she gets going. I just let her warm up to it her own way."

When a few seconds later the car begins to climb the long hill and is riding in smoothness its owner exclaims, "Takes the bit right in her teeth, doesn't she?" with a look of pardonable pride.

The traveler, himself, has once known the satisfaction of owning a good horse, and the chauffeur's terminology awakens memories. He says nothing, however, but waits. Soon his companion, leaning out and looking at the front wheel, says:

"I wonder if she's picked up a stone. Think she's favoring her left fore a mite, don't you?" Then, as the difficulty vanishes, adds:

"Travelin' easier now. That's good." And dismisses the worry.

If his patrons are of the age to remember the pre-automobile days, this chauffeur, Bud Bostwick by name, is apt to tell them something of his life with horses. But if not, he will drive along silently, except for the desultory comment as to the roads, the fine farming land and the weather.

As a matter of fact his name is not Bud; it is Hiram, but no one in this section of the country remembers that now. In the Bostwick family there was always some lad to feel honored by the nickname which paid tribute to the famous Bud Doble—and the name stuck.

Bud Bostwick's father had kept a livery stable, inherited from his father, who in turn had derived the business which had been his father's. It was a business favorably regarded throughout the surrounding counties. The first Bostwick had established a high code, which had been adhered to down through the years. They all knew horses and loved them and treated them well. They did not let their horses out to the irresponsible, and if ever one was known to misuse an animal, it was not forgotten. It was in the early nineties that the son of the town's president drove a team all day, without food or water. No apology or reimbursement was accepted by Bostwick, Sr. But no member of that family ever again obtained a horse from that stable.

The stable itself was a model, both as to the type of men and boys it employed, and with respect to the care it gave to its horses. There were six box stalls on either side of the huge carriage room, and eight single stalls at the rear. In the summer the place was cool and airy; in the

winter warm and well ventilated. A large NO SMOKING sign was on